

Maclean's

JEAN
CHRETIEN
IN CONVERSATION

The 1994 Honor Roll

Moyez G.
Vassanji

Robyn
and Rhona
MacKay

Roy Henry
Vickers

Sheelagh
Whittaker

Frank Hayden

Raffi
Cavoukian

Calvin Harley

Maj.-Gen.
Roméo Dallaire

Ursula
Franklin

Chris Hadfield

Loreëna
McKennitt

Olympic double
gold-medal winner
Myriam Bédard



Achieving Excellence



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Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
OCTOBER 24, 1994 VOL. 107 NO. 18

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novel and a nonfiction work
dealing with sexual politics.

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PHOTOGRAPHS: Rick Leach; design: Chris
Gibson; art: Michael J. Ford; text: David G. Brown
and Michael J. Ford; illustrations: Michael J. Ford



Achieving Excellence

43 Double gold-medalist Olympian
Myranda Bedard is one of 15
Canadians selected by Maclean's editors
for the 1994 Honor Roll. The roll annual
celebrates seven men and six women
from various fields of endeavor. But all

members of the Honor Roll, whether
artist, business person, entertainer or
athlete, share a determination to improve
the world. And it is that dedication to
achieving excellence that has enhanced
the lives of all Canadians.

Jean Chrétien in conversation



14 After 13 months in office,
Prime Minister Jean Chrétien
meets a year-end interview with
Maclean's to outline his progress to
the Quebec referendum, the federal

deficit and political appointments.
He also discusses his health,
his exercise regimen and the
influence of his wife, Alice, on
his political decisions.

LETTERS

'Speedy recovery'

After hearing the shocking news about Lucien Bouchard's brush with death, many Canadians pined: we can put aside politics for a time to wish a fellow human being and his family a speedy recovery ("The fight of his life" Cover, Dec. 10).

Patrice Schneider,
Edmonton, AB

For a man, the loss of a body part is a tragedy, so let it be for a country.

Dr. Robert Lynch,
Salt Spring Island, BC

Burying trouble

Although both sides of the nuclear debate agree regularly overlooking their cases, a few facts are discernable: "high voltage" hopes, Bouchard, Dec. 10. First, there is no credible reason why the consumption, recycling and disposal of radioactive materials cannot be done safely. Second, conservation and renewable energy sources can only supply part of the energy demand. Instead of calling for the abolition of nuclear energy, we should be calling for its improvement.

John Glen
Edmonton

I read, with increasing agitation, your article about Canada's nuclear reactors, especially the storage of waste fuel in the disposal of the Canadian Shield. I am seriously troubled by this proposal. Isn't the Canadian Shield something we should be protecting rather than abusing? And I do not have any particular faith in Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.'s assertion that it will be a safe and secure.

Paul Allaire
Victoria, BC

Conflicting rights

Like the other adoptees in your article "A journey of the heart" (Life, Nov. 28), I sought out my roots. Unfortunately, my mother was not agreeable to a reunion. Your article focuses on the methods of adoption, but the serious issue remains of access by adoptees to health background information. My primary interest was to obtain medical information, both for myself and my 16-month-old son. The way the law stands now serves exclusively to protect the identity and



Opposition Leader Lucien Bouchard putting aside politics for a time

wishes of the birth mother; no legal provisions are made for the adopted children.

Gordon Sankar
Pembroke, Ont.

I would never say, as you quote me about adoption where birth mother refused to see him, that his right to know takes precedence over his right to privacy. Search if you must, but do not take away anyone's right to privacy.

Randy Norris,
Guelph, Ont.

Corporate culture

I read with bitter interest your article about the CBC and its leadership camp "Corporate culture club," Business, Dec. 10. My husband was a loyal CBC employee for more than 20 years. He trained hard to become a competent business analyst. He did an excellent job and was asked to create a job for himself based on his experience. He did so, but instead of getting the position, it went—as is required by bank policy—to an employee whose job has been eliminated, but who is considered valuable. Ironically, just over one year later, my husband's job was eliminated and he was made eligible for new jobs under the same policy. None were available, however. My husband's last day with the bank was on Nov. 1, but we had to wait more than a month for his severance. The bank has since apologized for the way they treated him, but if this is its idea of a "cultural revolution," then my husband is too free a man to work for them.

Jocelyn Farmer Prouty,
Richmond Hill, Ont.

Revisionist ruse

Letter writer Ross Vickoff ("Revisionist History" Nov. 28), who wrote that his group's information bearing "the other side of the Holocaust story" is a Holocaust denial Holocaust deniers are anti-Semitic. Would you grant a letter from someone claiming to represent the Committee for Open Debate on Black Slavery, which wants to debate whether or not black slavery existed, or to allow people to hear the other side of the black slavery story? You have been hoodwinked.

Russ M. Parker,
National director, Committee to Reclaim,
Canadian Jewish Congress,
Windsor, Ont.

Brush up the Bard

In his latest attack on lawyers ("Laying down the law," Column, Dec. 10), Alan Fotheringham shows that his Shakespearean research is woefully inadequate. When Dick Bratton aimed the notorious "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers" (Henry IV, Part II), he was not, as Fotheringham says, proposing a quick way to create equality by fuel a rebellion—lawyers have always been the guardians of law and order. As a group, lawyers recognize their importance in Canadian society and strive to serve it well.

Greg Flynn, QC
President, Canadian Bar
Association-Ontario,
Toronto

Maclean's website readers: even the letters may be edited for space and clarity. Please supply some address and daytime telephone number. Write Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 1111 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1A7. Fax: (416) 596-1700. E-mail: letters@london.net



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DRIVE it
when the
MOON
is full.**



AVENGER

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OPENING NOTES



Riggins and Lawrence: 'This is my life'

ACTIVE MEMORIES

The member list of Riggins Warren, 51, has received coverage of the headline explosion that killed Shane (Spauldy) Riggins, 27, and eight other citizens in September 1992, when a house owned by the Spauldy family was blown into the ground with a truckload. But Carol Riggins has devised a unique alternative to her shattered son and his colleagues: a

memorial scholarship at the high school from which Shane graduated. Riggins, who spent the first year after her son's death "paralyzed by grief," says she now feels good about the fact she is a parent being used by the Spauldy family as a memorial area with a special word like Riggins. "This is my life," she says. "I want everyone to learn about Spauldy Warren and why it was created."

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *Politically Correct Business Stories*, James Van Der Zant (1)
2. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)
3. *A Dictionary of Unpopular, Dirty Words* (1)
4. *Open Secrets*, John Steinbeck (1)
5. *Original Sin*, F. Scott Fitzgerald (1)
6. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)
7. *A Son of Ben*, John Steinbeck (1)
8. *Reverend Mr. Tisdale*, John Steinbeck (1)
9. *Lord of the Flies*, William Golding (1)
10. *Reverend Mr. Tisdale*, John Steinbeck (1)

NONFICTION

1. *On the Take*, John Steinbeck (1)
2. *Living with the Devil*, John Steinbeck (1)
3. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)
4. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)
5. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)
6. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)
7. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)
8. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)
9. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)
10. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1)

SINGING SUMMIT

The gala was billed as "a summit of the talents of the hemisphere." And the roster of artists and songwriters was indeed impressive, as they performed for 34 elected heads of state and their entourage at a black-tie evening capped by the trade show at the recent Summit of the Americas in Miami. Among the stars from Argentina to Venezuela who took to the stage were the Buller Bros. Publishers of Mexico, Brazilian singer-songwriter Sérgio Reis, and Cuban jazz trumpeter Arturo Sandoval. The United States had a particularly impressive lineup: Mary McCormack, lead singer of the band The Roots, and Michael Douglas, lead singer of the band The Roots.

Then, there was Canadian cultural council contribution Ottawa-born singer and composer Phil Jenkins. Jenkins, who has lived in the United States since 1981, is best known for his song "The Roots of the Tree," which was featured on the theme for NBC's *The Sopranos*. Jenkins, who has lived in the United States since 1981, is best known for his song "The Roots of the Tree," which was featured on the theme for NBC's *The Sopranos*.

And speaking of typical acts... Jenkins, who has lived in the United States since 1981, is best known for his song "The Roots of the Tree," which was featured on the theme for NBC's *The Sopranos*.

Douglas and news manager Gerry Phoenix open live

RADIO ON THE ROCK

One of the worst Macdonalds in Newfoundland's history left thousands of residents without electricity for more than three days last month. With winds reaching 100 mph and breaking up power lines, many homes were trapped in their houses. The few homes that were open sold out of every available lightbulb and gas stoves ran out of propane, as usual, the citizens of the Rock now have no electricity. To help help people in touch with each other, St. John's radio station WOCM-AM switched from its rock music format to an open-

RISKY BUSINESS

For many people, the Christmas season offers the chance to feel safe and secure among family and friends. But in his published book of risks, University of Hawaii law professor Larry Ladd says that, even at Christmas, he offers no holiday from danger. A sample of everyday risks:

- That people will be injured by a faulty fire in any given year: 1 in 7,000
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THE MAYOR AND THE EXTREMIST

More Dukes has been mayor of Greenfield Park, Que., a Montreal suburb, for little more than a month, but he is already in hot water. Last week, *Le Journal de Montreal* revealed that Dukes, a 25-year-old former cabinetmaker, is a supporter of Lyndon LaRouche, the leader of an extreme right-wing or totalitarian in the United States that espouses racial and anti-Semitic views—architectural statements that the Holocaust never happened. At a news conference hastily called to deal with the resulting public outcry, Dukes promised that he would exceed his subscription to *Le Journal de*

more. Dukes, a formerly LaRouche publication, and he would not subscribe to it any longer. Dukes, a formerly LaRouche publication, and he would not subscribe to it any longer. Dukes, a formerly LaRouche publication, and he would not subscribe to it any longer.

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PASSAGES

ACQUITTED: Former Brazilian president Fernando Collor de Mello, 45, of corruption charges that forced his resignation two years ago by the country's Supreme Court, in Brasília. The court ruled 3-2 that there was insufficient evidence to convict Collor for a public works kickback scheme that allegedly netted up to \$100 million.

Collor, Brazil's third elected president, after three decades of military rule, took office in March, 1990, but resigned in December, 1990, during his Senate trial on charges of corruption. The Senate found him guilty of "lack of decorum" and forced him from holding office until 2001.

MARRIED: Pro singer Collor, 35, to his longtime manager, Brad Angell, 51, in a star-studded wedding at Montreal's Notre Dame Basilica. It was Collor's first marriage and Angell's third.

DEED: Former supermodel Arlene Gorn, 44, broke down in tears playing the state's role in 1957 in an attempt to throw a court order to integrate Little Rock's Central High School, when she was Little Rock, leader of the annual protests in the American civil rights movement, president Dwight D. Eisenhower requested the federal government to send a unit of the Arkansas National Guard and sending in 1,200 paratroopers to protect the schools' new black students from rioting whites.

ADMITTED: Former L.A. Kings owner Bruce McNall, 41, is holding himself out to secure loans of more than \$300 million, a guilty plea to fraud charges, in Los Angeles Federal Court. In a plea bargain, McNall is expected to be sentenced next July to no more than 12 years in prison.

DEED: Carl Cole, 68, who, as a university student 60 years ago, opened a bookstore that gave into an insurrectionist cause that bears his name, of course, is a Toronto hospital.

REVEALED: The death a year ago of French fashion designer Jean-Claude, 41, the last in a generation of designers, was described by Chanel, Schiaparelli and Lanvin, by Le Monde. Gorn's daughter, who raised her parents in her dead mother's name, and she kept secret five deaths in a nursing home in the south of France so that people could continue to profit from her name. Among Gorn's clients were Jacqueline Kennedy and Grace Kelly.

POP MUSIC

The music in Canada: Based on the top 100 songs from the week of Dec. 14, 1992. (In brackets: number of weeks on chart.)

1. *Blackstreet* (12/14) 100,000
2. *The Smiths* (12/14) 100,000
3. *Brother* (12/14) 100,000
4. *Brother* (12/14) 100,000
5. *Brother* (12/14) 100,000
6. *Brother* (12/14) 100,000
7. *Brother* (12/14) 100,000
8. *Brother* (12/14) 100,000
9. *Brother* (12/14) 100,000
10. *Brother* (12/14) 100,000

On Sunday, January 1st watch six lifetimes flash before your eyes.



Jeffrey Bach
Music recording industry



Shelley's David Cook
Stage, television and film



David Hughes
Comedian and actor



Gilda Finkel
Journalist, television host and actress



Patricia Richardson
Actress and television host



Neil Young
Musician, songwriter and actor

Join Donald Sutherland, Neil Young, Robbie Robertson, Veronica Tennant and many others for this Gala Tribute Sunday, January 1st at 8:00 p.m. on CBC.

On Sunday January 1st, CBC television will pay tribute to six extraordinary Canadians whose passion for their art has touched our souls and helped define us as a people.

It's the broadcast of the 1994 Governor General's Performing Arts Awards Gala from the stage of the National Arts Centre. Donald Sutherland hosts the outdoor event of the year.



He'll be joined by Robbie Robertson, The Cowboy Junkies, Veronica Tennant, and many more stars, each saluting this year's recipients in their own memorable fashion. It's an evening filled with musical moments.

Join us on January 1st on CBC television for what promises to be the show of a lifetime.

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ANOTHER VIEW



An extraordinary list of predictions

BY CHARLES GORDON

The safest prediction for the new year is that there will be dozens of predictions about the new year. The main trick about predicting is to not let one's predictions in early because readers can only tolerate a handful or so. Already, a matter of days before 1995, there are a lot of them. This list of predictions should be considered as a guide to the new year.

• **1995, now, in Year 2000**
• Federalist forces led by Jean Chrétien early on the Quebec referendum, debating the severance forces led by Lucien Bouchard, who has lost the interest of the media, now that he is in. Within weeks of the referendum, opinion polls will measure by a significant margin. "He hasn't done anything for me that I can remember," a typical voter says.

• Reform party leader Preston Manning says the referendum result validates his party's policy on constitutional matters. Party members will be the policy in "We're not, Quebec, no."

• The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation moves from 1994 to 2:47 in the afternoon for a reason that makes sense at the time.

• Canadian Football League: Commissioner Larry Smith announces that the integrity of the Canadian Football League has been strengthened by further expansion into the United States and by the adoption of a more appropriate and up-to-date name: the American Football League.

The league also announces that all previous players' quotas, having to do with citizenship, have been dropped. Canadian teams no longer have to employ a fixed number of Canadian players. The only limitation on who can play in the league is a new one adopted at the request of the new American owners: no Cubans.

• The New Democratic Party unveils a re-election in Ontario on the basis of a platform regarding universities and hospitals with common. With the revenue we make

The weather is horrible throughout the early part of the year, and a poll shows that most of the people blame it on Brian Mulroney

from casinos. • Premier Bob Rae promises during the campaign, "we can build universities and hospitals and research centres like nothing before." The voters, after learning of this on the CBC 2:47 news, immediately re-evaluate the NDP. "I never was anything of a university, not even a free lottery ticket," says a typical voter (in fact would have been, the same one who was talking about Jean Chrétien a few paragraphs ago). Rae is moved by this victory. "You guess I have to do this again for four years?" he says.

• A Canadian movie is shown in a Canadian theatre. The American film industry protests.

• The federal government unveils a major new health initiative. It will further reduce taxes on cigarettes, thus making them cheaper, but will require that all cigarette packages be brown and carry the label "DON'T BUY THIS." The advertising lobby will protest, saying that the proposed brown color is too attractive to young people and that the package should be changed to an other color, but not black.

• The CBC announces that most of the time after the 2:47 news will be filled with town-hall meetings of worried ordinary

Canadians. Discussing what topics there are for town-hall meetings of ordinary Canadians to be worried about on television now that the referendum is over.

• The weather is horrible throughout the early part of the year, and a poll shows that most of the people blame it on Brian Mulroney. When the weather turns better, the people credit it to Jean Chrétien, until he wins the referendum.

• The year's hottest international best seller is about an angel who has a near death experience, returns from the dead, discovers, two cars, once went out with O. J. Simpson's cousin and has an affair with a member of the Royal Family. The year's hottest Canadian best-seller is about hockey.

• In a desperate move to regain the favor of the voters and head off the appeal of right-wing Republicans, President Bill Clinton promises to deposit billions of people, institute a lottery system for allocating hospital beds and increase the deductibility of corporate bonds at hospital games. These moves are condemned as "communism" and "too little too late."

• The Montreal Expos win the World Series after a strike-shortened season. The season consists of three games, but they are all good ones and have high television ratings. English language CBC decides not to show World Series games because airing them might conflict with the 2:47 news. U.S. Republicans accuse the Expos of copying the Yankees.

• The federal government unveils its new anti-drug policy. It consists of keeping soft drugs and putting them in plain brown packages clearly labeled, "THIS ISN'T GOOD FOR YOU! AT ALL."

• Using the dispute-settling mechanism of the Free Trade Agreement, the United States pressures the matter of Canada having allowed a Canadian movie to be shown in a Canadian theatre. Thus the United States of America, makes the point of free trade. Canada defends its policy but agrees to one concession. Wadding labels will be placed on all Canadian movies.

• In Canada, the Alberta government proposes increasing the deductibility of corporate bonds at hockey games and a lottery system for allocating hospital beds. Criticism for not going far enough, Premier Ralph Klein says that allocating hospital beds is a federal responsibility.

• The federal New Democratic Party decides not to have a leadership convention at all. It means a statement saying that leaders only get you confused, and nothing good ever came of it. The party continues under its term leader but nobody knows who that is.

• The Grey Cup, now called the Grey Cup, is won by an expansion team, the Pargo Raiders. After cooler heads prevailed, the team was called the Pargo Arpa.

• As the bad weather continues, Jean Chrétien's popularity declines further. However, on New Year's Eve, the former prime minister reveals that Brian Mulroney stole Christmas.

Jean Chrétien in conversation

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien was re-elected last week as he reflected on his first 12 months in office during a year-end interview. He discussed negotiations that he is not involved deeply enough in the January-February negotiations, and revealed that he has a plan to defeat the Parti Québécois. On the economic front, he revealed aspects that his government must move rapidly on reducing the deficit, warning to stick to a plan to trim the deficit to three percent of gross domestic product by the end of the third year in office. Chrétien mentioned a supposed defence of his appointment of Ramo LeBlanc as Governor General. And he revealed that in his early 37 years, *Alma*, privately criticized a record number he made while defending teenage apprentices. Chrétien had said that "if I were to stand all the people who have expressed confidence in the Prime Minister, then 75 per cent of the Canadian people would be disappointed." The Prime Minister also discussed his health and declared how he tries to stay in shape. The conversation took place in his third-floor House of Commons office with *Maclean's* Editor Robert Grant and *Globe and Mail* Editor William Semler. Excerpts.

Maclean's: What are your plans for Christmas?
Chrétien: I'm planning to stay home. I have been on the road enough. My children and grandchildren are coming home. My planning to take a week off in the first week of January. **Maclean's:** Somewhere that has 18 winters?
Chrétien: Probably. There are a lot of them.
Maclean's: Someone told us that in the recovery you played three games of golf a week. That is hard to believe.
Chrétien: It's hard to believe.

Maclean's: It's not true. It depends how you do it. I can go and play the little guy at Royal Colonial in two hours. If you consider that a full game, I might have gone three times a week—not very much because I was travelling. But I played as much as any other year. I'm an amazingly good physical shape. I walk. Every morning when I am home, I walk at 6 o'clock.

Maclean's: How do you regard as the biggest success in your first 12 months?

Chrétien: No... the total performance of the government. We have restored faith in the constitution, honesty and integrity in government. Of course, we've done quite well economically but symbolically, what we needed the most was to re-establish confidence in the institution

and the people who are in public life. **Maclean's:** Really? Your major disappointment?
Chrétien: Really? I never spend a lot of time on negatives. I just move ahead. **Maclean's:** Let's say, most difficult?
Chrétien: Too much travelling. It's rather easy here.

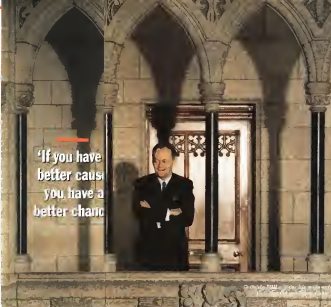
Maclean's: There is a feeling that there is not much of a strategy for dealing with Quebec. Do you have a plan?
Chrétien: Yes, to be a good government and to win the referendum.

Maclean's: Is the best case you are a referendum if you're basically governing Quebec the status quo?
Chrétien: I'm not promoting the status quo. I'm promoting changes, like the same on social policy and the devolution of power to provinces in Montreal. This means that you have to change the Constitution to change things in Canada is not a fair assessment. This country has evolved a lot under the existing Constitution, with very few amendments. Besides, nobody wants to talk Constitutional.

Maclean's: What's coming across is some people in that you are not personally very engaged.

Chrétien: The problem is, the PQ has the burden of proof. I'm not the one who wants to quit. And they want to quit something that is pretty good, called Canada. **Maclean's:** Are you going to make the case in the referendum?

Chrétien: I am making the case. I will speak in the referendum. Write in close communication and working with Liberal Leader Daniel Johnson, who is, under the law, in charge of the federal forces in the referendum. I know the system pretty well. We don't know where the referendum will be. But it will be over by June, unless they decide not to have one. But if they don't have one it will be the equivalent of having lost. In March, 1980, Mr. Trudeau asked me to take charge of the referendum. I wear off like a sock and, when I came back, it was still a sock. The referendum was on May 28. There was no match time. We started off second in some polls. And we finished 20 points ahead. So, my view is, if you have a better cause, you have a better chance of winning. I have the better cause. They want to use tricks. You don't use 1,000 words when you can say it in seven. Do you want to separate from Canada? The last time, they used 114 words. The last jailing for honesty and integrity. Call



a spade a spade. That's their weakness. **Maclean's:** What do you say to people who say you are not involved enough?
Chrétien: Monday morning quarterbacks are all great. I am the Prime Minister of Canada. I have the responsibility and I am taking charge of my responsibilities. My plan is clear and it is working. They have the burden of proof. **Maclean's:** Is 30 percent plus our enough in the referendum?

Chrétien: I'm not playing that game. **Maclean's:** What if the referendum doesn't work?
Chrétien: The referendum will win.

Maclean's: But if they don't?
Chrétien: I never spend a lot of time on negatives. **Maclean's:** But you have to think about it. Chrétien: It's their problem to prove how

they will do it. I'm not saying. I will negotiate an economic union with Canada. It's that. It is very easy to say they will keep Canadian citizenship that will be denuded by the Parliament of Canada. There is no provision in the Canadian Constitution for the separation of any parts of Canada.

Maclean's: What role is there for people in the rest of the country?

Chrétien: To keep their cool and to talk to citizens of Quebec when they know and tell them it will be terrible for Quebec to separate and terrible for the rest of Canada.

Maclean's: With the economy strong right now, have you considered moving out more quickly towards deficit reduction than the three percent of GDP target?

Chrétien: No. It will be tough enough to meet it. When we are three percent, a lot of people

laughed and said it was not possible. What is important is to be consistent and have realistic targets. If we do better, God. But we should not change the target. Of course, I would love to have a surplus. But you cannot take \$40 billion out of the economy tomorrow. **Maclean's:** What about the strategy that governments should do it on a big splash at the beginning of their mandate, as it not doesn't happen?

Chrétien: We cannot do it all in one year. If you cut \$60 billion from the system today—that is the deficit—you create a huge recession. Your books look good the day you make the statement. But the day after, the unemployment figures are three times higher.

Maclean's: Some provinces are going to have balanced budgets now.
Chrétien: Good.

and that \$5 billion is going to be cut.

Chrétien: People are frustrated when they go to the hospital and have to wait. But they don't want to change the system. They don't want to have an American-style system. They want the system to function better. Everybody wants to go to heaven, but they don't want to die. **Maclean's:** The Liberal party argument that there is no real difference between how this government makes appointments and how the Conservatives did. How would you explain the difference between how you do this and how the Tories did?

Chrétien: A lot of the jobs were advertised. They are part-time jobs. They are not full-time. So we have a system where people are not full-time. But at the same time, we have people in the jobs, people that we feel are competent for the jobs. And that is the

Maclean's: They are saying that Ontario should be doing the same.

Chrétien: We are doing the same. They complain when we cut them. We can cut all transfers to the provinces and our books would be much better. But why transfer the (the) money to the other jurisdiction?

Maclean's: What do you think of the Alberta approach, which has been largely cutting spending?

Chrétien: Yes, but they are benefiting from a large increase in revenues coming from more demand for their goods in Canada and the United States. I'm happy I am not jealous. There is a type of revenue is not accruing across the country equally. If it were, we would have much less of a problem.

Maclean's: Have you ruled out a tax increase?

Chrétien: For now, we look at increasing the revenues and plugging holes or making the system even fair.

Maclean's: Is an increase?

Chrétien: I'm not the master of fate. I have a minister who is responsible for that. We didn't do it last year. I hope we will not have to do it.

Maclean's: What is your response to the book company people?

Chrétien: It's a sign that the economy is doing better. I also find I am not very well-paid compared to the presidents.

Maclean's: In a year-end poll we have done, a lot of Canadians are very unhappy about the state of health care. There were 44 percent who said that it was worse now than 20 years ago. 60 percent of the people in Alberta.

Chrétien: People are frustrated when they go to the hospital and have to wait. But they don't want to change the system. They don't want to have an American-style system. They want the system to function better. Everybody wants to go to heaven, but they don't want to die. **Maclean's:** The Liberal party argument that there is no real difference between how this government makes appointments and how the Conservatives did. How would you explain the difference between how you do this and how the Tories did?

Chrétien: A lot of the jobs were advertised. They are part-time jobs. They are not full-time. So we have a system where people are not full-time. But at the same time, we have people in the jobs, people that we feel are competent for the jobs. And that is the

teries. We look at what is needed. For example, how many articles have been written about what the role of the Governor General is? I can name the best person, the best historian, the best scientist there; that what is the role? He is the head of state when the Queen is not here. When a head of state comes to Canada he is not received by the Prime Minister, but is received by the Governor General. The Governor General has to host the head of state visiting the country, they spend hours together. You can name a very good scientist, who is very specialized with a great reputation. But the pres-

ident of a state wants to know about the politics of Canada. Heads of state are politicians. They are elected. They want to talk about the situation in the country, the social problems of the nation, the fiscal problems of a nation, the view of the government on international issues and so on. They want to understand the magnitude of the prime minister and the cabinet. So I named an extremely competent person to be Governor General. Jeanne LeBlond. A former journalist on top of it, who will be able to do his job properly. That's the job, let alone that if we were to have a constitutional crisis in Canada and a

meeting in the House of Commons it would have to interrupt. We have it will never happen, and probably it will not happen during my term. I have 175 members. It's not likely to happen, but in theory it is possible. So that is what I've done. Of course I know him. You ask me to name competent people. It's very difficult for me to find someone that is competent who I don't know. Guys you don't know, you don't know. Guys you know, you know. And that's competence.

Maclean's: Do you regret taking the role of patronage in your standing in the polls? Would you like to take that back?

Chretien: No. There was an argument that anybody who is associated with the Liberal party in any way should be disqualified. So I said, 'Look, don't be that stupid.' Liberals can qualify. There should not be disqualification because you have shown judgment.

Maclean's: Did you get a little bit of heat over that remark?

Chretien: No. That was in the House, and in the House you need to have fun once in a while. But nobody has mentioned that. Everybody knows me, I don't talk about polls. **Maclean's:** We were told that you did get some heat over that from one of your closest advisers.

Chretien: Which one?

Maclean's: Madame Chretien.

Chretien: Oh, oh. She saw it on TV and she said, 'You should not have done it.' Of course my wife is a good adviser. But she wasn't giving me hell, she said I shouldn't have done it. But in that context you do it. But it's not my fault.

Maclean's: What kind of role does your wife play now?

Chretien: We talk. She watches *Question Period*. She reads newspapers. We discuss. I ask her advice as often as that, but she does not want to be on the stage. She was 16 when I was 16 and I was 18, so she knows me better than anybody.

Maclean's: What should Canadians think of the fact that you've been in Hawaii, during but not in Washington?

Chretien: It just happened. I met Mr. Clinton the week after I became prime minister, in Seattle. I met him in Brussels a few weeks later, and I met him in France and Great Britain. We were talking about official visits. But should I not go to China because I haven't been in the United States?

Maclean's: What would you want to be remembered for?

Chretien: I am not reaching for the spectacular. I don't spend a lot of time discussing about my place in history. I would like to be a competent prime minister.

Maclean's: We were told you had three goals when you came into office. Keep Quebec in Canada. Keep Canada from falling further into U.S. control. And keep the MIV out of Canada. Is that close?

Chretien: That is a good description of what is a normal goal for any prime minister. I don't remember it, but I might have said that. It's the type of logic I use.

Maclean's: Thank you, Prime Minister. □

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PROBABLY A PONTIAC DRIVER.

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Canada NOTES

A tortuous tale of espionage

Reforms party leader Preston Manning did not mince words. In a letter sent while last week to Prime Minister Jean Chretien, Manning took forceful aim at an investigation into the recent activities of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) by its official watchdog, the Security Board (SB). Manning's Review Committee (SRC) "I submit that this report is a whitewash, a cover-up and a disgrace," wrote Manning. "It distracts those who prepared it, and it will discourage any government that accepts it."

In fact, given the months of controversy leading up to its release, the 225-page SRC report contained few surprising disclosures. It confirmed that a CSIS informant—whose name SRC declined to reveal but is known to be Grant Brown—had infiltrated a Toronto-based neo-fascist group, the *Blackfront*. But it fully rejected suggestions that the same informant had spied for cops on the Reform party's CIO and Canadian postal workers. The report acknowledged that the CSIS informant "did engage in individual acts of infiltration and harassment" against movement activists, but it added that for longer no laws and, in one remarkable phrase, stated that the informant and his handler in CSIS "deserve our thanks" for "helping to protect Canadians

society from a cancer growing within."

Canadian Jewish leaders were angered by another of the report's findings. That informant had told CSIS that one Heritage Party member wanted to kill prominent members of the Canadian Jewish Congress. Toronto police were told of the plot, but informant president Irving Abella said the information was never passed on.



Manning: "a whitewash"

"We had no possibility of defending ourselves and protecting ourselves," said Abella. "He never left to hang out to dry and that was unacceptable."

The document contained at least one other startling suggestion. It said that it was unable to substantiate an allegation that a foreign government may have contributed up to \$45,000 to the Reform party in 1986. The report declined to name the country, but Manning—who called the allegation a "red herring"—later told reporters that Reform had been "concerned about" possible Security Affairs Allocations to get involved in Canadian politics in the late 1980s. Adding to that perplexing mystery, SRC officials told *Newsweek* that, in fact, CSIS had looked into allegations that the unnamed country had also tried to influence the federal Liberal and Conservative parties. No evidence was found to substantiate those reports either, they said.

to have a crash five months later due to poor maintenance. Transport Minister Doug Young acknowledged that there were problems with inspections and enforcement, and vowed to take swift action to address them.

Delaying tactics

With Parliament recessing on Dec. 16, the federal cabinet postponed two controversial measures. Amid reports that some Liberal MPs were talking, the government tabled no plans to reduce AMV's lifetime pension benefits until at least February. And Justice Minister Allan Rock announced that plans to protect gays under the Canadian Human Rights Act must also wait until early next year.

A NEW APPROACH

Sheila Finestone, the junior minister responsible for multiculturalism, announced that Ottawa will not pay compensation to organizations representing six different ethnic groups—Ukrainians, Chinese, German, Italian, Jewish and Indo-Canadian—which together are claiming more than \$400 million because of past injustices suffered at the hands of the Canadian government. That marks a sharp departure from the former Conservative government, which in 1966 paid out more than \$300 million to the families of Japanese-Canadians interned during the Second World War.

PARKINSON'S PROGRESS

Doctors at Holbut's Victoria General Hospital announced expansion of a total-body transplant program that has produced significant improvement in motor control and co-ordination of patients suffering from Parkinson's disease. Despite protests about the ethics of the program, researchers hope that the transplanting of cells from human fetuses into the brain will lead to further advances.

READING AND WRITING

A national test of 13- and 15-year-olds revealed that francophones living and studying French in Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba are far behind other Canadian students in writing ability. The results of the reading and writing test—given in April to 50,000 students by the Council of Ministers of Education—prompted pledges by all three provinces to try to improve francophone education. Some possibilities: more francophone school buses and other signs in outposts. The testing also showed that, overall, girls read and write better than boys.

GOING TO TRIAL

Quebec Court Judge Jost Gauthier ruled that there was enough evidence to send five Montreal city police officers to trial on assault charges related to the brutal beating of Montreal taxi driver Richard Bessie while in custody in December 1989. Bessie, who remains in a coma with no hope of recovery, was arrested on suspicion of breaking a church window.

BACKING DOWN

The Liberal government has bowed to the Conservative-dominated Senate and agreed to amend its contentious bill cancelling a deal reached by the former Tory government to sell Toronto's Pearson airport to a private consortium. The proposed change allows the consortium to sue the government on some issues should negotiations for compensation fail.



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Safety concerns

The Canadian Transportation Safety Board issued a report sharply criticizing Transport Canada for failing to ensure that surplus aircraft national safety standards. The report said that in the investigations of 39 plane crashes—six of them since 1985—major deficiencies were detected, including poor pilot training and overweight cargo loads. But after problems were found, it added, further investigations were rarely carried out by Transport Canada. The report also states that routine inspections by Transport Canada are seriously flawed, and cites the case of a Manitoba air line that passed inspection in June 1989, only

A MOUNTAIN OF TROUBLE



■ Chechens even anti-aircraft guns in central Grozny: outgunned but defiant

When Russian soldiers (inset, at left), airplanes and helicopters rained down on the breakaway Caucasian mountain region of Chechnya last week, it was an escalation three years in the making. It was also one that showed no abatement signs of speedy resolution, and brought with it the threat of terrible casualties in the heart of Moscow. The early May 1994, a general thrust on Moscow's side, initially declared its independence from Russia in 1991, prompting the Kremlin to immediately send 700 troops to the region. But that response proved woefully inadequate as thousands of armed Chechens swiftly surrounded and defeated the soldiers, then sent them ignominiously back to Russian-controlled territory aboard a conveyer of tank bodies. Fearing to submit attempts to end the popular rebel protest. Dzhokhar Dudayev, Moscow openly funded money and weapons to opposition forces and severely sent Russian soldiers and mercenaries into the alpine region of 1.5 million people. But those methods failed as well, leading Moscow last week to launch its

largest military operation since the 1970 invasion of Afghanistan.

The three-pronged assault on Grozny, Chechnya's capital at 400,000, met fierce resistance. Outgunned but defiant, the Chechens ignored a Dec. 15 ultimatum to lay down their arms. Chechen soldiers traded hand-to-hand attacks on the invaders, launched ground assaults, mined bridges and ignited barricades. According to unconfirmed reports, which analysts saw as an ominous portent of armed uprising across the Caucasus, the Chechens were receiving assistance from volunteer forces in neighboring Ingoshetia. And at the weekend, news to Moscow officially came to crash resistance, some Russian officers openly criticized the invasion. One was Gen. Ivan Belikov, the commander of a re-manned unit outside Grozny, who told a crowd of Chechens that he would renounce as leader because the invasion was unconstitutional.

If Moscow prevailed, however, its troops were in for later fight. Dudayev, a former general in the Soviet armed forces and a decorated veteran of the Afghanistan war, called his people to arms last week, declaring "The

north should run under the Russian occupation," he made it clear what methods his forces would employ. "We have to strike them from the rear, deal them a strong blow. This is the centuries-old tactic of the mountain people. Strike and withdraw, strike and withdraw, to exhaust them until they die of fear and hunger." A Chechen campaign along these lines could mean a long, cold and dangerous winter for Russian troops—now numbering any where from 10,000 to 40,000, according to rival estimates—if they dig in around Grozny.

As fighting raged last week, the Chechens broke off talks with Russian officials in neighboring North Ossetia. In any event, the two sides remain far apart. Dudayev insists that his republic will never relinquish its freedom. From a Russian perspective, however, the Chechen leader's status as a Confederation of Caucasian Peoples among them the Caucasus to the Black Sea represents a national security threat. Moscow officials refuse to even consider the possibility of additional chaos if Russia's territory falling under Dudayev's control.

Grozny is the heart of darkness, as far as most Russians are concerned. Even the city's name seems to cast a dark aura it means "terrible" or "overgrown" in Russian. Certainly, that name illustrates the lingering reality that exists between Russians and Chechens, when the former disparagingly refer to its streets, or blocks. In 1917, the Russian Imperial Army bestowed the name Grozny on a fort that was built to strengthen an ultimately unsuccessful military campaign to pacify the warring Caucasus. And the following autumn of that

year's commander, Gen. Alexei Yermakov, still strikes a chord among many Russians who hate, fear and respect the Chechens for their fighting abilities. "There are only two ways to deal with the Chechens," Yermakov once observed, "kill them and lift them."

The Caucasus mountain ridges, led by the Chechens, were never reconciled to the Russian yoke—and fighting again spread through the region shortly after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Crushed anew, this time by the Red Army, the Chechens chafed under Moscow's domination. Finally during the chaos that accompanied the 1991 collapse of the Soviet empire, Chechen nationalists declared their independence.

By Chechen accounts, the Russians have suffered more than one million soldiers during three recurrent drives to pacify the turbulent Caucasus. And in a region where the blood feud has long been a means of ensuring

justice, the current hostility between Russians and Chechens has been fueled by memories of a massive ethnic purge that occurred during the Second World War. In 1944 suspecting that the Chechens had colluded with Nazi forces, Soviet dictator Josef Stalin deported the entire Chechen population to Siberia and Central Asia. Tens of thousands of Chechens died on the way to internal exile, while thousands of others succumbed to starvation on the bleak plains of Siberia or Kazakhstan.

Only in 1957, four years after Stalin died, did the Soviets allow survivors of that forced diaspora to return to their homeland. Among them was Dudayev, now the breakaway region's president, who spent his childhood and early adolescence in Kazakhstan. Said Dudayev at an interview with Reuters last spring: "Everyone forgets Russian but our hearts remember the country is so big and other people live here but we do not forget and we do not regret."

Chechnya's precarious independence has come at a high price. Many factories and schools are closed, hospitals are short of medicine, and armed workers in still-operating the vital oil industry—sometimes go months without pay. Still, Russia's attempts to reassert control have only fueled nationalist sentiment in Chechnya and allowed Dudayev to strengthen his hold on power by posing as the defender of Chechen freedom.

Russian tanks advancing on Grozny from the west: heart of Chechnya



As the battle for Grozny raged last week, Moscow became increasingly nervous that the winning war might flash 1,500 km northwest to the Russian capital. With thousands of Chechens and other people from the Caucasus living in Moscow—many of them in the criminal underworld—the fear is that sympathizers of Dudayev will resist to terrorism to retaliate against Russian armed intervention.

In 1991, during Russia's first failed attempt to bring the Chechens to heel, Dudayev threatened to launch a terrorist campaign against such vulnerable targets as nuclear power stations and the Moscow subway system. And while he has since backed away from such statements, Chechen soldiers and government officials in other breakaway regions continue to make threats. Dudayev has heightened fears in Moscow by saying that further Russian attempts of "brutal force" will lead to a terrorist campaign in the city—and blame it on the Chechen Sani Dudayev, in an interview with the Moscow newsweekly *Argumenty i Fakty* ("Issues and Facts") as being prepared. There may be large-scale acts of sabotage that could paralyze Moscow.

To reassure Moscow, Russian leaders have increased security around targets ranging from gas stations to subway and train stations. To be more increased street police. Increasing their own ranks with soldiers from regular units and military school cadets. Such officials primarily are that additional troops are again patrolling Moscow streets—in the city last summer when Yeltsin ordered a sweeping crackdown on crime. Heightened security is clearly visible around the White House, where Pres. Mikhail Yelzin Chechen and other top government officials have offices. In the city, there are police there, and they are wearing bulletproof vests and carrying automatic weapons. Said police spokesman Vladimir Zolotarev: "We have taken all necessary measures, and the city is now tightly secured."

Perhaps, but Imkhon Fakhretdinov, a Chechen businessman living in Moscow, claims that Chechnya is a quagmire for the Russian invaders. "It took the Russians 70 years of fighting to subdue the Caucasus in the 19th century, so they should be way ahead starting another war there," said Fakhretdinov. "I am not a Dudayev supporter, and my family is now in Moscow, but it is so tight around Chechnya and start a blood feud that can only be extinguished through vengeance."

ANDREW BALDWIN with MICHAEL GRAY in Moscow





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World NOTES

IRELAND'S NEW LEADER

Ending a month-long political crisis, the Irish Parliament elected former finance minister John Bruton, leader of the center-right Fine Gael party, prime minister. He will govern in coalition with the Labour Party. Bruton, 47, succeeds Albert Reynolds, leader of the Fianna Fail party, who resigned on Nov. 17 amid a furor over his government's handling of an extradition request from Northern Ireland involving a child-abusing Roman Catholic priest.

CULTISTS ARRESTED

French police detained 42 people suspected of being disciples of a doomsday cult that claimed 83 lives in Switzerland and Canada in October. Swiss investigators say that some members of the Order of the Solar Temple committed suicide but that others were murdered.

A VOICE OF CONFIDENCE

The ruling SWAPO party won Namibia's first post-independence elections, taking 62 of the 72 seats in parliament, 13 more than it had in the previous house. SWAPO led the fight for Namibia's independence from South Africa in 1990.

ETHIOPIAN JUNTA ON TRIAL

Outcast Ethiopian dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam and 68 of his military disciples went on trial for murder 32 years after they seized power. Mengistu remains in exile in Zimbabwe and will be tried in absentia. The defendants are charged with ordering the strangulation of Emperor Haile Selassie and the execution of thousands of opponents during a 17-year reign of terror. The trials were adjourned last week and March to allow defense attorneys time to prepare.

BOWING OUT

Despite a healthy lead in opinion polls, European Commission head Jacques Delors announced that he would not run as the Socialist candidate in France's 1996 presidential race. Former Socialist prime minister Michel Rocard also took himself out of contention. The lack of strong leftist candidates boosts the prospects of the right conservative hopefuls, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Fernand Marie Jacques Chirac.

CARTER'S BOSNIA GAMBIT

Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter accepted an invitation from Bosnian Serbs to fly to Sarajevo to discuss their latest peace proposals. Diplomats Scott Brown and Pauline Kieffer said that his role was likely to "compromise in some way" on territorial and other questions.



Rescue workers of North Carolina crash site, planning tougher safety standards

Turbulence in the skies

U.S. Transportation Secretary Federico Peña ordered a special examination of safety procedures at every airline in the United States after the second fatal crash in six weeks of an American Eagle online passenger plane. Last week, a British-built Jetstream Super 30 crashed in North Carolina on its approach to Raleigh-Durham International Airport, killing 15 of the 20 people aboard. On Oct. 31, an American Eagle Embraer-built strafe 32 crashed in Indiana, killing all 66 people aboard, including four Canadian Air staff and a pilot. The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration ordered ATIS grounded in key weather.

Announcing that the FAA will hire an additional 300 safety inspectors, Peña set a timetable of 100 days to bring computer systems into line with the tougher standards that already apply to larger airlines. Placing computer flight—planes with 30 or fewer seats—under the same rules as larger carriers will bring more safety inspections of the smaller planes, reduce the number of hours pilots can fly and require dispatchers to invest more in checking weather, determining the weight and balance of the plane, planning routes and other ground duties.

The new rules came as holiday travelers scrambled to cope with the suspension until Jan. 4 of all American Eagle flights from Chicago's O'Hare airport. The airline cancelled its service to 30 Midwestern communities after a pilots union complained that pilots brought to Chicago from the southern states were insufficiently trained to handle December weather in the north.

Campaign '96

Facing a Republican-controlled Congress in January—and a possible Democratic challenge to his reappointment in 1996—President Bill Clinton offered voters an \$80-billion tax cut as part of what he called "a middle-class Bill of Rights." In a televised 15-minute speech from the Oval Office designed to put the President as the true champion of working Americans, Clinton proposed a four-point package of tax breaks for families with annual incomes of up to \$60,000, to help offset child-rearing, college tuition, home-buying and owner-occupied medical expenses. Clinton said that the five-year plan will be paid for with deep cuts in government bureaucracy.

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A DEAL DERAILLED

The federal government has rejected a \$1.4-billion bid from Canadian Pacific Ltd. of Montreal for the eastern Canadian branch of the Canadian National Railway Co. Although the proposed deal was intended to relieve the problem of excess rail capacity, Transport Minister Doug Young confirmed it because it would reduce competition and employment. In an unrelated move, David O'Brien was named president and chief operating officer of Cx, replacing James Henderson.

TO LIFE, TO HEALTH

Equitable Life Insurance of Canada will buy the group life and health insurance business of Allstate Life Insurance Co. of Canada. The deal, subject to regulatory approval, is to close Jan. 1. The addition of Allstate's group life and health business assets will increase Equitable Life's market share in that industry segment by more than 80 per cent. As of Sept. 30, Equitable had almost 500 million in group premiums. Allstate's group business includes more than 1,100 policies and \$27 million in annual premiums.

CAPTURING CULTURE

The federal government allowed Wacom Inc. of New York City to take over the Canadian firm, publishing and other assets of Paramount Communications Inc. The decision, which followed an eight-month review, came in return for a Wacom promise to spend about \$450 million in Canadian cultural industries.

FAREWELL TO ARMS

CAN Inc. of Toronto sold its U.S. military subsidiary, CMI-Lock Corp., to Delphi Electronics Corp. for \$212 million. The division has been under financial pressure because of shrinking military budgets in the post-Cold War era. CMI is a high-technology manufacturer specializing in aircraft simulators. The proceeds from the sale will be used to reduce the debt of the parent company.

CHIPS AMOY

IBM Corp. of Armonk, N.Y., halted shipments of personal computers based on Intel Corp.'s Pentium microprocessor chip. This cited customer concerns that problems with the flawed chip are more frequent than previously estimated. Intel, based in Santa Clara, Calif., says that the likelihood of a Pentium user encountering an error is only once in 2.5 billion years and that off-the-shelf software is not affected. But the says that as tests indicated the risk of error may be significantly higher.

Business NOTES

The buzz on new acquisitions

Now that corporate earnings have opened strength in three sectors, forest products companies are on the acquisition trail. First out of the gate, Canfor Corp. of Vancouver unveiled a \$660-million takeover offer for Slovic Forest Products Ltd. of Richmond, B.C., on Dec. 15. Canfor, which is Canada's ninth-largest forest company by revenue, is offering to exchange 0.955 Canfor shares for each Slovic share.



B.C. sawmill earnings spur action

Although analysts said that the offer might encourage other bidders to step forward, no others were on the horizon by week's end. Canfor chairman Peter Fordeley said that Canfor, which had sales of \$1.36 billion in 1993, wants to buy Slovic, which had sales of \$405 million, to increase an supply of wood fiber, which is used in lumber and pulp mills. If Canfor succeeds

in acquiring Slovic's eight sawmills, it will become the second or third-largest lumber producer in the world after Weyerhaeuser Co. of Tacoma, Wash., and, possibly, Georgia-Pacific Corp. of Atlanta.

Just two days later, MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. of Vancouver also joined the trend to consolidation when it announced a \$118-million takeover offer for Green Forest Lumber Corp. of Toronto. Green Forest is a lumber and wood-based wholesale distributor in Canada and the United States. Mac-

Millan Bloedel is Canada's largest forest products company with sales of \$3.1 billion in 1993. MacMillan is offering \$22.50 a share for Green Forest. Analysts expect the consolidation trend to continue in the forest industry as companies use the current uptick in profits to buy new sources of wood

Growing interest

Mounting investor concern about Canada's financial condition were blunted last week for another hole in domestic interest rates. The Bank of Canada announced its key bank rate is almost three-quarters of a percentage point to 7.05 per cent to support the weakening dollar. The chartered banks subsequently increased their prime lending rate by half a percentage point to eight per cent—the second increase in two years. Mortgage rates also climbed. One-year closed rate rose almost 0.5 per cent to almost five-and-a-half per cent, while a five-year closed rate is 10.5 per cent. Andrew Pyle, senior economist at Royal International, said the latest interest rate increase was required because investors are concerned about government debt and about the political situation in Quebec. "It is a warning call for Canadians," said Pyle. He added that concerns about Quebec's future and the upcoming federal budget have battered the dollar and increased pressure for higher rates in Canada. Pyle also predicted that rate hikes of up to another point and a half could be in store during 1995.

Rising rates not only dampen consumer ac-

tivity, but they escalate the cost of servicing Ottawa's \$250-billion net public debt. That means Finance Minister Paul Martin may have to make deeper spending cuts than initially planned in order to meet deficit reduction goals. "Obviously, we will have to make a call on how we bring down the budget," said Martin. "But we are not going to make that call until then." In September, Martin said he needed about \$9.4 billion in total cuts or new revenues over the next two years to hit a \$25-billion deficit by 1995-1997. The deficit last fiscal year was \$10.6 billion. Martin said interest rates rose even faster in 1995 and 1996, it could require a further \$5 billion in cuts.

Still, repeated hikes in borrowing interest rate relief. Bob White, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, says Martin should resist to follow the lead set by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank in raising its open market rate policy. Said White: "The suspension of finance should send a clear signal to the Bank of Canada to lower interest rates." But Martin said that no country's interest rate policy is completely independent. If Canada did not increase its rates when countries like the United States do, foreign lenders would put their money elsewhere.



Jean Chrétien's winning formula

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Benjamin Disraeli, the wisest and most cunning of British statesmen, once observed that a good politician has to know both himself and his times.

That aphorism goes a long way towards explaining Jean Chrétien's astonishing popularity, which qualifies as the most fascinating political phenomenon of 1994. The Liberal leader has demonstrated an uncanny ability to read the times.

Except for killing the helicopter deal and the Pearson airport expansion, he has done virtually nothing during the 14 months since he won the October, 1993, federal election. Yet according to a November survey by Insight Canada Research, public approval of his performance stands at 75 per cent. That's the highest rating ever recorded by a Canadian prime minister, and the popularity of his Liberal government is running only a few percentage points behind his. According to Michael Wareham, who heads longtime polling organization, the secret of Chrétien's extraordinary ratings lies in "value alignment"—his ability to personally the values Canadians want in their prime minister: integrity and humility, respect for the law, the restoration of government without being in people's faces all the time, and the determination to run the country quietly, without disturbing the home. Winston David Rousseau, dean of the University of Guelph's faculty of graduate studies, whose fascinating books and articles mostly warn about Canada's imminent disintegration, recently concluded that Chrétien "has to be proven to be the most popular and capable Canadian prime minister of the past 35 years."

Chrétien knows that politics is unpredictable and that his popularity is fickle at best, but he also knows that for the moment he can amuse himself in the comfortable glow of having no rivals. He can relax and follow the Napoleonic dictum that no leader should ever interfere with an enemy force while it is

Canadians are telling politicians: 'Don't go away mad, just go away.' The PM is playing to that mood by doing little, and saying less.

in the process of destroying itself. The 1993 campaign focused the Tories and the NIX, evoking two lower evils, and their two movements of racialized race and dissent—the Blue Quilbees and the Reform party—seem to be selflessly playing out their mantras to eventual oblivion.

What has made Chrétien all but invulnerable is that ordinary Canadians believe he is one of their own, instead of one of those blood-drinking elitists who run the country according to their snigger, self-serving agendas. Most people see Chrétien as a guy who feels very comfortable in his own skin, a politician who, without fuss or hubris, is trying to make the best of the difficult political circumstances in which he finds himself. After a quarter of a century of the confrontational styles of Pierre Trudeau and Brian Mulroney, the overwhelming Canadian response to politicians who visit to enail them is "Don't go away mad, just go away." Chrétien is responding to that passive anger by relaxing to be drawn into any constitutional work, playing to the ballistics of public opinion by doing very little, and saying less.

Since there has been no action out of

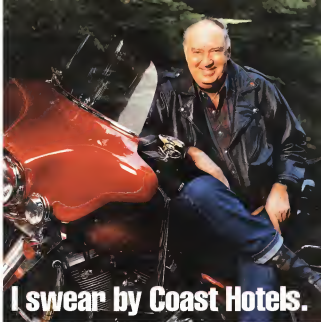
Chrétien's opposition to justice papers that are containing Canadian levels at an alarming rate—it's impossible to ascribe any set ideological stance to Chrétien's version of Liberalism. He seems to define the political center not so much as a philosophical position as that point in the ideological spectrum where he is being attacked from both the left and the right. His beliefs were probably hoisted up by Senator Jack Austin, who recently organized Chrétien's successful selling point in China. Defining Liberalism to the party's national policy committee in 1989, Austin, then a minister of state in the Trudeau government, proclaimed: "Neither the public nor the private sector should dominate the other. The Liberal commitment is to govern in a way that achieves a harmonious balance between the two. Liberals believe that encouraging self-reliance and self-responsibility requires society to create a realistic set of costs for those who take those initiatives and accept those responsibilities. It is not a law of the jungle where the winner takes all."

Most of the politics Chrétien championed while holding nine important portfolios can be seen under three Liberal prime ministers marked him as an effective but compassionate mediator, carefully groping his way towards political orthodoxy. He rarely has an original thought, but often leads the herd. While he was justice affairs minister in the mid-1970s, for example, Chrétien championed aboriginal self-government, long before it was fashionable to do so.

The liberal of Chrétien's politics is like a veil, translucent but not transparent, serving to protect the inner man rather than expose him. His love of country is not negotiable, but the details of how to preserve the nation are resolutely pragmatic.

Chrétien has always read the political winds wisely enough to win elections, and the only one he lost—to John Turner for the 1984 Liberal leadership—was fortunate, because Brian Mulroney would have beaten him at the polls that year as any event. Chrétien has been an MP, mostly for the Stouffville riding in southern Quebec, for all but seven of the past 31 years. That's the equivalent of a political lifetime. That was seven American presidents ago, when John F. Kennedy was still in the White House and the late Sir Harold Macmillan was prime minister of Great Britain. Paraphrasing, it seems, Horace, comes:

Chrétien's steady and character will come under intense pressure in 1995. If Jacques Parizeau calls for a referendum—and I believe he will—Chrétien must hammer out some credible policy proposals attractive to Quebec's dissatisfied electorate. Standing by will not be enough. At the same time, Paul Martin's second budget will decrease an amount of provincial, as social welfare payments are cut and programs are eliminated. There will then be no place to hide for a prime minister who has so far played the blame steadily bestowed on political incumbents in the 1990s.



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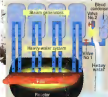
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Nuclear jitters

A radioactive spill shuts down a reactor

Pickering's No. 2 reactor: chain of events (right): valve No. 2 opens accidentally, causing pressure drop; as pressure is restored, valve No. 2 opens and the pipe cracks, spilling heavy water



in an accident of the events at Pickering. Thus, the agency—which usually makes up its mind on the spot—reserved its decision, probably until this week, on whether to allow the Pickering plant to continue operating.

The reactor accident focused attention on the risky nature of nuclear power at a time when U.S. officials are weighing a proposal to use some of Canada's 22 CANDU reactors to dispose of surplus U.S. and Russian weapons-grade plutonium by burning it as fuel. The proposal, first favored by Ontario Hydro and Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL), is one of several plans that the U.S. department of energy is considering to get rid of an estimated 30 tons of plutonium left over from the Cold War era. John Macpherson, an AECL spokesman, said that, unlike most other types of reactors, CANDU's could easily and safely use plutonium as a fuel. But Steve Shalhoub, Ontario-based executive director for Government Canada, called the plan "a hazardous scheme" that would involve major environmental risks and the problems of transporting weapons-grade plutonium.

The trouble at Pickering's No. 2 began in the system that circulates deuterium oxide, or heavy water, through the reactor, providing heat generated by the nuclear fuel rods in the reactor's core to a boiler system. The boilers produce steam, which a generator converts into electricity. Valves are located in the system so that, when necessary, heavy

water can be bled away to relieve pressure. Normally, the valves are kept closed by air pressure.

But at about 5:27 p.m. on Dec. 19, a half-inch copper air pressure tube leading to a relief valve either broke or became disconnected. As the valve popped open and heavy water squirted out, pressure dropped in the system. Sensors promptly detected the pressure change, and the control system automatically began shutting down the reactor. Then, a new problem flared: as pumps poured new supplies of heavy water into the system, the pressure rose again—and opened another relief valve in the area of a piece of equipment called the bleed condenser. As heavy water flowed into the relief pipe, the pipe fractured—and heavy water poured onto the floor of the reactor building's boiler room.

As pressure plummeted once again, sensors triggered the emergency cooling system to flood the reactor core with ordinary water and prevent dangerous overheating.

It was the kind of event, said Pierre Charlebois, director of the plant's nuclear division, "that gets your blood flowing."

Charlebois insisted that it is unusual for two things to go wrong in quick succession. "That's why we're investigating what happened very carefully." During the accident, he added, the reactor's core never came close to being exposed—one of the most dangerous situations that can arise in a nuclear plant. And so far, he says, what will happen if the core of a CANDU were deprived of coolant and an uncontrolled nuclear reaction began. But some experts think that the uranium-oxide rods that fuel the reactor would superheat to a point where an explosion would blow the dome off the reactor building, sending radioactivity into surrounding areas.

Tom Adams of the Toronto-based environmental group Energy Probe said that the incident underscored the fact that, unlike Ontario Hydro's other 16 nuclear reactors, the four oldest Pickering units do not have a second, backup shutdown system. Pickering's No. 2 has had other accidents in the past. In 1982, a ruptured pressure tube resulted in a heavy water spill that cost \$800 million to clean up. While the AECL postponed Pickering's future, Ontario Hydro officials predicted that it would take at least a month before No. 2 is back in operating condition—and to figure out how, in the space of a few horrifying minutes, so many things went wrong.

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The ultimate insider

Jack Pickersgill saw it all happening in Ottawa

SEEDING CANADA WHOLE: A MEMOIR

By J.W. Pickersgill
(Pickersgill & Whitman, \$46 pages, \$45)

THIS is a profane, memoir written by a valuable man. There could be no better witness to the Canadian politics of his time than John Wayne (Jack) Pickersgill. From Shakespeare King to Lester Pearson—and beyond—he was there, at the back and call of prime ministers, dispatched to run their errands out of the Prime Minister's Office or the Office of the Prime Minister. He was an aide, secretary, clerk, minister, opponent, minister, mover, shaker, deal-maker and, all along, a loyal Grit. Pickersgill, now 80 and still living in Ottawa, served his political masters with conspicuous loyalty and boundless energy. He did not always serve them well, but, as he says with slight coyness, "there are no second chances."

It is not possible to do justice here to the range and scope of Pickersgill's account of his wonderful adventures. He was born in Worcester, Ont., in 1905, but moved as an infant to Manitoba, where his homesteaders parents put down roots in the hard soil of the Interlake district. In spite of the death of his father in 1930, Jack and his four younger siblings all managed to go to university. After studies at the University of Manitoba and Oxford, Pickersgill became a history teacher at Waterloo's Wesley College. Eight years later in 1937, he went to work for the department of external affairs.

There can be no guessing that Pickersgill saw it all happening in Ottawa from use via tape or monitor; no question either that he made much of it happen. As an adviser, he had an opinion for every occasion—he was not a dilettant or cynosure. It is clear that, serving as Lester St. Laurent's conscience since the early 1950s, he nudged and prodded the prime minister into decisions that might have been postponed or never made.

"You know, Jack," St. Laurent told him, at the end of the day, "I believe you and I together were able to accomplish a good many things for the public good that neither of us could have done by himself."

In 1963, Pickersgill entered St. Laurent's cabinet (most by accident than design) in order to serve the prime minister in the election campaign. Pickersgill hoped to become a senator. Instead, he found a better way when Joey Smallwood, then premier of Newfoundland, visited Ottawa seeking advice on what to do about Gordon Bradley, the federal cabinet minister for Newfoundland, who had

on his face in the street. His constituency is a pocket borough and will go Liberal only so long as the Liberals are in office." (Dexter was wrong, as Pickersgill writes with evident satisfaction: he viewed the Disenfranchisement, choosing to leave the House of Commons after 15 years to head the Canadian Transport Commission.)

For Newfoundland, Pickersgill became nearly as much of a language as Confederation itself. Slightly headstrong, and despite St. Laurent's professed reservations, he brought successful economic benefits to the fishermen. He did Smallwood's bidding who it suited him, which was often enough. He hurried the completion of the Trans Canada Highway in the province, much of it running through his constituency of Bonaville-Twillingate, and he managed to locate a national park there.

When the CBC announced intentions of opening a TV station in St. John's, Pickersgill stopped the move in its tracks. "It felt there were at least a dozen better ways to spend a million dollars of public money for the benefit of Newfoundland. I knew that Geoffrey Belling and Donald Jamieson, the owners of the private radio station CJRN, were prepared to finance a private television station without any cost to the treasury." This sounds uncharitable, but Jamieson, who became Pickersgill's successor as the Trudeau cabinet, and Belling were both valued supporters of Smallwood and it would be a long time before Newfoundland would have a full-service CBC station in St. John's. Enjoining a monopoly province, CJRN TV became a former legend money.

Pickersgill was opposed St. Laurent but found Pierre Trudeau to be lacking "common sense." He is scathing in his indictment of Trudeau's conduct during the constitutional discussions. "The truth was that every provision of the Meech Lake accord had been proposed at one time or another by Trudeau as prime minister in his systematic attempts to gut the Constitution."

And there's more, all of it informative and entertaining. Did we know that Mackenzie King's reply to the famous phrase, "not necessarily a conspiracy," came originally from a Toronto Star columnist? It was Pickersgill who passed it on to King, "who made it his own." This is a book by a national treasure.

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All dressed up and nowhere to go



Robert Altman has a knack for getting people to do things. In *Ready to Wear*, his fashionable new romance about the world of fashion, he gets ageing screen diva Sophia Loren to emerge from seclusion and step down to her black lingerie while Michael Montanari seduces on a bed and bawls like a dog—a reprieve of their 30-year-old scene in *Yentlow*. Today and Tomorrow: He gets superstar Julia Roberts to go slumming with Tim Robbins in a slinky subplot of romantic comedy. He gets Kim Basinger—who plays a purely of a bubble-headed TV reporter—to interview an interview with Cher—who plays an unconscious parody of her self. He gets Sally Fieldman to flash her breasts in a scene of comic humiliation 30 years after he got her to do the same thing in *M*A*S*H*. And he gets 15 models to parade down a runway made naked.

Altman is not just a director. He is an impresario, a magnifico. Everyone, it seems, wants to work for him. In his new movie, almost everyone does. *Ready to Wear* (Chicago: Univ. Path-Fox) for once gets leading American card is the most heavily liped, barely disguised film of Altman's career. At 66, he is the grand old showman of American cinema, the creator of such passionate satires as *Nashville* (1975), *The Player* (1982) and *Short Cuts* (1989). And it would be hard to imagine a more frugal target for his baroque vision than the fashion industry.

Surprise: *Ready to Wear* is a disappointment. As satire, it is neither acidly pointed, as *Bar*, it is not terribly funny. The movie's poly weave narrative does contain some splendid fabric. It is acquired with a number of glittering performances—managers that, in the end, make the film worth seeing despite its flaws. But as a piece, *Ready to Wear* is ragged and shapeless. As if Altman's own romantic brilliance had got the better of him. By taking risks, by agreeing, by letting the film take its own peculiar course, the director has let himself sidestep as the possibility of failure.

Earlier this month, as Altman met with Maclean's in New York City, he already seemed philosophically resigned to the fact that his film

Robert Altman's fashion farce has sparkle but is weak at the seams



The Altman-Montanari. Loren (above) is magnificent

would get, at best, a mixed response. After the advance reviews he received for *The Player* and *Short Cuts*, the critical reaction to *Ready to Wear* will be "mixed at the middle," he predicted. "It's a very soft kind of force but I'm very happy with it. I think it's a lot better film than anyone will discover for a while. It's just a matter, an easy film. Every story in it deals with subtextual, and how we connect it."

Staring in the corner of an enormous suite at the Waldorf, Altman is himself dressed in a tailored Cresta suit. He looks less rumpled than usual, and thinner: Altman shed 60 pounds last year. His features, sharpening to a grey goatee, are chiseled and pale. He has a penetrating gaze, and nothing seems to escape it, not even the mause that he spots scurrying across the floor at the end of the hotel suite.

"I like one of myself now," says Altman. "That's the reason for the weight loss. But I'm turning 70 in two months, and how long do we live? How many more films am I going to make? Five or six? That's being optimistic. So I want to push the envelope each time, and with the camera, a risk. If I do live or die of these things, the majority of them are going to fall on one level or another." Adds the director with a sigh: "I make too many films, and they're all different. This one has had so much type that it had of segments the serious art of film-making."

Altman spent a decade trying to bring *Ready to Wear* to the screen, ever since his wife, Kathryn, dragged him to his first fashion show in Paris. "I decided going," says the director. "It was like when my father took me to a hockey game when I was seven, and I said, 'I don't want to go to a hockey game.' To his surprise, Altman found the fashion show thrilling. "The shows were in those tents then, out in the Tuileries," he says. "It was surreal and it had a real circus atmosphere. I couldn't believe that someone hadn't done a film about that milieu. Well, I said out, 'It's very difficult.'"

In shooting *Ready to Wear*, Altman brought together two show-business worlds. Movie stars mingled with supermodels. Some designers, such as Sonia Rykiel and Jona-Paul Gauthier, became part of the film. Others boycotted it. "We had very heavy opposition develop

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with Karl Lagerfeld and Valentino," says Altman. "Valentino wanted us to film his show. But we couldn't schedule for it and that proved him out. Karl—I would love Karl to appear in himself, but I think he would be a little more courtly."

Altman shot much of the film like a documentary. "It was very tough, but I don't know how else to do this kind of crazy film," he says. "If we had written it meticulously, then tried to get everybody to stick to their lines, I think it would have been a very sad disaster. The actors have the time to light it so it would look gorgeous, so we put that to go out and blast it off. In large party scenes, Altman would run the cameras."

Cost members taking part in media interviews in New York had high praise for Altman's methods. Laura Bacci, who plays a color-blind reporter of *Vogue* magazine, brought into a room of photoists wearing an Armani suit and a silk blouse, a flower girl bracelet hanging on her wrist. "Altman," said Bacci, "really enjoys actors and makes you feel safe. There are no stars. He's not interested in the whole star thing."

On the set, Altman tended to leave actors to their own devices. And when shooting the big two-camera crowd scenes, he always pointed behind a bank of video monitors high above the action and encouraged an everyone-through-there salute order. "He's up there somewhere," said Bacci. "He didn't really know where he is. So you forget about the cameras. You're there and so."

The chase was enhanced by the slapdash nature of the script. Altman created some rules just to find a place for stars who volunteered for a part, say just. "Someone said Henry Oltman would love like to be in the movie," the recalls. "I said 'Great' but I had no idea what it was. So I went to get him. I thought this was the same way. For a long time I was worried I didn't have enough for him to do."

Ready to film, which features 30 characters and a dozen story lines, takes place in Paris during the annual *petite semaine*, the world's most glamorous fashion event. While stuck in traffic, the head of the fashion council chafes to death on a lawn sandwich in his limousine. The police assume he has been murdered, and a mysterious Russian agent (Oltman) becomes a suspect, as does the victim's arrogant wife (Stephen Laramie), who is nearly killed by his death. He is assisted instead by his mistress (Annie, a designer whose real son (Robert Downey Jr.) has just sold her company to a German Texas boss maker (Lyle Lovett).

Meanwhile three top fashion magazine editors (Ellen Barkin, Kellerman, and Linda Hunt) see her for the services of a convicted Irish photographer (Joe) who never takes off his sunglasses. A hooded department store buyer (Doris) dresses in drag, wearing outfits purchased by his shopaholic wife (Tim Curry). Other characters range from outgunning supermodels to a famous photographer (Lily Taylor). And, in a subplot that has nothing to do with anything, Roberto and Robert-caron is bad-reuse as two reporters who get stuck sharing a hotel room.

A few performances stand out. Comparing it up as Cort, a wildly out-gunning gay designer, Richard D. Dinklage, all such lines as "She doesn't wear very high heels—and legs—she doesn't have to have legs, but I think it's wonderful if she does." But the cast's biggest surprise is Baccini. Stepping into a role that requires fluency: Meryl Streep and Lily Tomlin had all accepted they dropped out of, she is a host as Betty

Potter of EAT TV, a gaily reporter who is helpless without car cards. The film knows key on the by-the-way world of fashion media that on fashion itself. And Kary's various commentary serves as the movie's single consistent thread, made from an overmarked gag about fashion dog drooping. Otherwise, the script is hardly panned together. It does not have the scendence quality of *The Player* or *Short Cuts*, both of which were adapted from well-crafted works of fiction.

Still, among the movie's loose ends, there are some standing details, a breath-taking Laramie, and voluptuous at 40, *Neon's* lovely recklessly. Reck's casual wit. Most remarkable is the movie's adon



Must (left), Oltman, Annie, Kellerman, Baccini, a suspicious death, romance, cross-dressing, naked models.

which already famous finale—a show in which the designer played by Annie herself her own line of out-gunning.

More chilling than diluting the scene has its disturbing power. As the naked models file solemnly down the runway before a cheering crowd, their every thinnest muscle images of *Heuschrecke*. Some have unconsciously had become. One of them played by neoclassical German singer Ute Lemper, makes an indelible entrance. She is more than eight months pregnant. "I think the nude show is the most first in the picture," says Altman. "Without the nude show and the pregnant girl in it, I would not have made the film. Without that, I would have really had a lot of that—people would walk away and so matter how hard they laughed, 30 minutes later they wouldn't remember what happened. But that gives it substance, that naked statement."

In fact, like a massacre, that statement almost crosses the rest of the film. The table of the emperor's car crashes replica in the island deep top of the movie made there is no more. But there is an audience film-maker and his shishim corseter. "Emman has a big effect on our lives," says Altman. "It has to do with disease and art. We all pay attention to it, and the people who don't, probably spend more time being an audience than the person who has a little sense of style." Still, the metaphor has its limits. "You can't scratch very deep," he adds. "The director is a very deep person. It stays very quickly." The director laughs, making himself sounding serious. "I won't do this again," he promises. "I won't through with politics. But I'm through with fashion."

THOMAS D. JOHNSON

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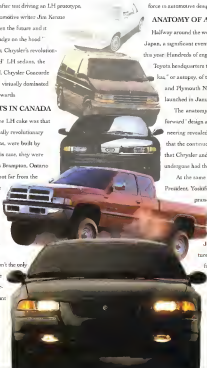
force in automotive design and engineering.

ANATOMY OF A LEADER

Halfway around the world near Nagoya, Japan, a significant event occurred earlier this year. Hundreds of engineers gathered at Toyota headquarters to observe a "test fly" or autopsy, of the all new Dodge and Plymouth Neons which were launched in January 1994.

The anatomy of Neon's "cab forward" design and advanced engineering revealed beyond a doubt that the continuous improvements that Chrysler and its products had undergone had the world's attention.

At the same time, Nissan's President, Yoshikazu Teraji publicly praised Chrysler's entry into the small car market, a market the Japanese manufacturers had dominated for so long, as an exceptionally engineered product.





Chrysler's high-tech assembly plant, Brampton, Ontario.

Additional kudos came from the CEO of BMW who noted that the "Nico was among a handful of cars that BMW employees admire." Obviously, the winds of change were sweeping through the venerable corridors of the automotive industry.

CHRYSLER: A DECADE OF CHANGE

To understand Chrysler's success, and the remarkable speed with which it was accomplished, one must look back to the year 1981. Then, the picture was different.

Working through what were, to say the least, challenging times, and lagging behind the industry in new model introductions, Chrysler launched the Dodge Aries and Plymouth Reliant, better known as K-Cars.

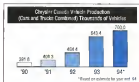
Immediately co-owned Motor Trend's Car of the Year, K-Cars attracted millions of customers looking for value and dependability in volatile economic times. They offered Front Wheel Drive, roomy interiors and features that wouldn't quit. Immensely popular, the K-Cars

generated sales that helped set the stage for Chrysler's expensive drive to excellence.

THE MINIVAN REVOLUTION

In baseball terminology, if the K-Car moved Chrysler into scoring position, the "heart of the order," Dodge Caravan, Plymouth Voyager and Chrysler Town & Country minivans brought success home with astounding speed. In 1983, Chrysler's Windsor, Ontario assembly plant produced Chrysler's original minivan, a triumph of engineering and innovative thinking that forever changed the shape of family travel throughout the world.

Number One since day one, Chrysler minivans continue to lead the industry in sales through constant evolutionary changes like the first minivan with Front Wheel Drive and All Wheel Drive, the first to provide a built-in child safety seat and the first to offer both dual air bags and side-door impact beams as standard equipment.



With a world-leading 4.5 million sales to date, Dodge Caravan, Plymouth Voyager and Chrysler Town & Country are also minivans but never duplicated.

DRIVING TO EXCELLENCE

In a bold move to follow,

Chrysler launched an industry first of award-winning vehicles including the Dodge Stratus, Chrysler Intrepid.

Chrysler Cirrus, Eagle Vision, Chrysler New Yorker.

Chrysler LHS, Jeep Grand Cherokee, Dodge Ram pickup.



Eagle Talon, Dodge Viper, Dodge and Plymouth Neon, Dodge Avenger and the new Chrysler Cirrus.

And early next year, the pace continues with the introduction of Chrysler Solaring and Dodge Stratus.

Chrysler Canada has reinvented itself and, to a great extent, revolutionized the entire industry. But how was it done in such a short time? How had Chrysler changed?

RUNNING ON ALL 10 CYLINDERS

Instead of the traditional car company structure where decisions flow from the top down, Chrysler reorganized itself into Platform Teams. In effect, the corporate ladder was laid on its side. Teamwork was everything.



Essential disciplines, rather than working independently and sequentially, were brought together in teams: Research, Design, Engineering, Manufacturing, Quality Control, Finance, Marketing, Sales, Workers, Suppliers, Dealers and, most importantly, Customers.

The results were immediate: faster turnaround time, reduced production costs, higher morale and a higher level of quality in a range of vehicles that people really wanted and were waiting for.

THE NEW CANADIAN HERO

Chrysler's success in achieving a new industry standard of quality was recognized by a special award that



Dodge Ram 4.0 L I 4, Chrysler

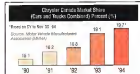
occurred in late 1991. The Windsor minivan assembly line was hailed to give the workforce an opportunity to watch, via satellite, the award ceremony of the prestigious Canada Awards For Business Excellence. Cheers erupted when the award in the Quality Category was presented to the Windsor minivan plant. These Canadian men and

women are the pride of the new Chrysler. They, along with their co-workers at Bramalea Assembly and Pillette Road (Windsor Van and Wagon Assembly), are the real heroes behind Chrysler's remarkable rollout of award-winning cars, trucks and minivans.

Day in and day out, they are building vehicles that are second to none in the world.

WE'RE NOT JUST BUILDING CARS, WE'RE BUILDING CANADA

In 1994, Chrysler Canada employees will build a record 700,000 vehicles, or one out of every three cars and trucks built right here in Canada.



Even more significant: 90% are built for export, contributing billions of dollars to the economy and providing tens of thousands of jobs for Canadians.

More than 95,000 Canadians are now employed by Chrysler, its suppliers and its dealers, and these are the dedicated people who are building the future.

WHY WALK WHEN YOU CAN RUN?

"There is a spirit of 'can do' and innovative thinking at Chrysler. It's a way of doing business that forgoes measuring progress in tiny increments, in favour of accelerating ahead in technological leaps and bounds."

Bridge Street



All Chrysler Canada employees are continuously asking themselves "Are we there yet?" as they seek to improve every process and every product.

Perhaps most importantly, the "Customer One" program – a customer-driven dedication to total quality and service – has become a way of life at Chrysler.

Chrysler Canada is also investing in Canadian research and development. More than 100 engineers and technicians are now working in alternate fuel and engine development. Achievements so far include natural gas vehicles, cleaner propane-fueled engines, the awesome 10-cylinder Viper engine and the Neon 2.0 litre, 16-valve engine. And that's just the beginning.

Awards of Excellence

1993 AJAC*	Car of the Year	Interpol: Canada's Young
1993 AJAC	Best New Family Car	Interpol: Canada's Young
1993 Motor Trend	Truck of the Year	Any Grand Cherokee
1994 Motor Trend	Truck of the Year	Dodge Ram
1995 Motor Trend	Car of the Year	Chrysler
1995 AJAC	Best New Economy Car	Neon
1995 AJAC	Best New Family Car	Caravan

*Automobile Journalists Association of Canada

On October 4, 1994, Chrysler Canada Ltd. and The University of Windsor announced the establishment of a cooperative Automotive Research and Development Centre in Windsor, Ontario. The facility, housed in a \$7.5 million building, is the first of its kind in Canada and an example of an outstanding team effort between Chrysler Canada, the University of Windsor and all

three levels of government. Chrysler Canada has committed well over \$20 million to the project at this time. The Centre will further encourage essential Canadian-based research and development.

THE MOMENTUM IS OURS TO LOSE

What a difference a few years make? The march from K-Car to Chrysler Caravan, Motor Trend's 1995 Car of the Year, represents a remarkable concentration of innovation and effort. And with new products rolling off the assembly lines, Chrysler is not about to slow down. 1996 will be another momentous year for Chrysler with the launch of the Chrysler Sebring, Dodge Stratus, a new Plymouth compact sedan and an all-new Chrysler convertible. And there's a lot more to come.

But the biggest news will surround the introduction of the next generation of originals, Dodge Caravan, Plymouth Voyager and Chrysler Town & Country, which will continue the evolution of the minivan vehicle that Chrysler invented and perfected.

AN INVITATION FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is my joy and pleasure to be President and CEO during this exciting era at Chrysler Canada Ltd. But I have not forgotten that I was also here during the era of challenge and reorganization.

And I know what needs, and will make the difference: the people who work in our plants, in our offices, in our laboratories and with our suppliers. For over their dedication to giving our customers the highest quality products and services. And I reserve a special appreciation for the contributions made by our Canadian operations.

Which is why I invite you to visit your local Chrysler Canada dealer, to experience the products that so many Canadians have helped to develop and build.



G. Yves Landry

CHRYSLER CANADA

The 1994 HONOR ROLL



Just days after the publication of last year's Honor Roll issue, letters and notes began to reach *Maclean's* announcing Canadians for 1994. The submissions continued throughout the year and helped guide *Maclean's* editors in selecting the 33 Canadians who made a difference in 1994. As in the past, there is a mixture of those whose name is widely spread, such as basketballer *Melvin Belland* and children's entertainer *Raffi Cavoski*, and others, like medical researcher *Calvin Harley* and Special Olympics *Frank Hopkins*, who are less internationally renowned, but to a more select audience. The 1994 Honor Roll also marks several firsts: *Ray Henry Victor* is the first artist in the roll's nine-year history, *Sheelagh Whitaker* is the first major corporate female CEO, and the choice of *Mopac G. Vassanyi* recognizes for the first time the growing family of women-making Canadian literature with a leadership and perspective that comes from being born elsewhere.

Canadians have a rich history of conquering new frontiers. Astronaut *Chris Smithfield* maintains this intangible tradition, as does, in her unique way, harpist and singer *Loreena McKennitt*. Dedication to helping those less fortunate is another noble Canadian trait exemplified by the lifelong works of educator *Ursula Franklin* and *Mary Gail Hamblett*, who represents all the Canadian philanthropists in an impossible mission in 1994. The entrepreneurial spirit characterizes all honorees, but perhaps is best represented by two women, *Robyn and Rhonda MacKay*, who have turned their Alberta success prior into a national enterprise.

All honorees will receive a bronze medal of the concerning medical winged horse Pegasus, designed by Toronto artist *Dora de Pédery-Hart*. For *Roddy Cameron*, named to last year's Honor Roll – along with his wife, *Joan* – for their relentless efforts to obtain public compensation for people who contracted AIDS through tainted blood, the medal was truly a final fitting tribute. He died from the virus in September, just five months after receiving his medal.

MICHAEL BENSCHKE

A salute to extraordinary Canadian achievers



Myriam Bédard is in full emotional flight, reliving the final moments of her awe-inspiring climb last February up that long hill in Norway. She slides across the stage, legs swelling, arms pumping. Most her hometown and the audience in the darkened concert hall in downtown Montreal can almost see the sled on her feet once again, the rifle on her back. And when she finally tells the crowd of 700 spectators—witnesses in various breakers what it feels like to charge across a finish line in time to capture not one, but two Olympic gold medals, the southern-born misadventurer—and women—rise to their feet as a single body and begin to wildly cheer. “I like it when I can make sparks in people,” a smiling Bédard confides a few moments later. “After all, it’s why I’m here.”

Striding sparks is a specialty of the 35-year-old from the suburbs of Quebec City, and not only among cross-countryers in search of motivation. Anyone who witnessed her courageous performance in the 7.5 km biathlon sprint at the Lillehammer Olympics can testify to that. She was the grueling event, which combines the strength and stamina of cross-country skiing with the precision control of rifle shooting. In dramatic fashion, desperately attacking the last slope as Bédard later learned, a pair of outmatched skis. The snow soon she made up on that final uphill dash protected her sled of the leader and brought her a second gold medal, after an earlier, far easier, win in the 15 km biathlon. And it made Bédard the only Canadian woman to have won two golds in one Winter Olympics.

For Bédard, these two triumphs launched the most successful year in the woman's young life. Two months after the Games, she married her longtime companion and fellow biathlete, Canadian Forces

Myriam Bédard



Two gold medals
at the Winter
Games launched
a year for the
memory book

Cik Jean Piquet, 30. The couple were wed on a beach on the Hawaiian island of Maui. “It was simple, quick and a lot of fun,” says Bédard. “No stress at all.”

The wedding came later when Bédard and her new husband returned to the home they had shared for the past three years. “We were not back long before they released Cal Best’s new (senior) report,” Bédard recalls. That yearlong study, officially known as the

Cost of a Major Overhaul of Federal Funding for Amateur Sport in Canada. It called on the government to sever financial support of 18 separate sports, including biathlon. “I was stunned,” says Bédard. “They were cutting off money in biathlon and freestyle skiing, two sports that produced five of the 13 new bids Canada won at Lillehammer.”

Bédard soon swung into action, embarking on a campaign to spare her sport from the budget-cutters. The high point came when

during a televised awards presentation, she delivered an impassioned speech that described in heartrending detail all of the youthful hopes that were about to be dashed. The message hit home. Ottawa removed biathlon, as well as freestyle, from the budgetary book, laying much of the credit for the decision on the organizers. Bédard marvelled.

“I did what I could,” she says, much more interested in talking about something she discovered during that campaign. “Nobody

know it at the time,” Bédard says, “but while all of that was going on around me, I was getting really sick every morning.” The doctors soon confirmed her suspicions, predicting a new arrival around Christmas. “I’m going to have a baby girl,” Bédard beamed as she completes the imminent approach of the morning event in what has clearly been a year of remarkable achievement.

DANNY CAMB

Moyez G. Vassanji



Exploring
the past
from a
vantage
point
in a new
world

MACLEANS HONOR
ROLL 1994

Moyez G. Vassanji was visiting his home town of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in October when he heard that his latest novel had been short-listed for the new \$25,000 Giller Prize. "I almost wanted to stay there for the rest of my life, to spare myself the anguish," the Toronto author recalls. When *The Book of Secrets* won the prestigious award last month, Vassanji decided to use the money for a return visit next spring with his family. He particularly wants his nine-year-old son, "Jeff," to see Uhuru Street, the noisy, awfully quiet avenue where he grew up. Vassanji joined his 2002 book of short stories after the crowded street where Indians and Africans bought and sold goods, drank tea, ate, laughed and quarrelled. "I still have a lot of affection for that place," says the 44-year-old writer, who became a Canadian citizen in 1983. "I want my son to see that the world is big, and to appreciate the diversity, the excitement of it."

Vassanji spent his formative years in Kenya in 1958 to 1968 as a young person, the author moved with his family to Tanzania at age 5 when his father died. His widowed mother ran a clothing store in Dar es Salaam to support her five children. An extraordinary student in a Muslim-run high school, Vassanji won a scholarship to Boston's Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study physics, and later earned a PhD at the University of Pennsylvania. He never returned to live in Tanzania. "I told myself I walked too far, too

early, and left too much behind," says a character in one of his Ghazal Street stories.

While he seems to occasionally feel a similar pang at regret, Vassanji says that Toronto, with its varied ethnic mix and its "generosity that values you and shows you up" in his home. His own introduction to Canada came in 1978 when he took a job at the Clark River nuclear lab in Northern Ontario. "I think I was one of two bucks there at a time of \$1,000," he says. Vassanji's future wife, Margulies, also a Dar es Salaam native, was studying in Boston. The couple met in Montreal on weekends, and he would leave for home on the 9 p.m. Sunday bus, eventually being deposited on the highway at 2:30 a.m. "It was a long walk into town," he recalls. "Once, a fox followed along behind me."

Vassanji's life continued to shift and change rapidly. In 1980, he began lecturing in physics at the University of Toronto—and he also started to write fiction. Always a passionate reader, he loved staying late in his car early days. "There was an old man who worked in my mother's store, and I can remember sitting there, side-eyed, as he told me one tale after another," Vassanji recalls. He says that by the time he was 35, so much had happened in his life that writing became a way of exploring his own past. "I felt that I had many stories to tell. Things just welled up out of me at first," Vassanji says. When his first novel, *The Gypsy Seal*—about an Indian family's exodus to the African coast—was a regional Commonwealth Prize in 1989, he quit teaching to write full time. It is a decision he has never regretted. "It's frightening how much writing drives me," says the author, who works at his comfortable home while a baby-sitter looks after his other child, son Robin. It, not his wife, runs a small publishing house.

On his last visit to Dar es Salaam, Vassanji spoke at a private school. An experience he found unexpectedly moving. The visitation made him recall his own awe at meeting the famed Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe when he came to visit Vassanji's high school. "When in Canada don't leave the status they have in Africa, where they are often involved in political struggles," says Vassanji. But he feels privileged to be a published author with a growing readership. "Writing has allowed me to keep several worlds inside me without letting go," he says. "I've been very lucky."



DAVID T. GORDON

After their father died in 1983, Rhona and Robyn MacKay were at their wits' end. Although both had been scooping ice cream at the Calgary area parlor he opened in 1958 since their early teenage years, Rhona and Robyn, then in their early 20s—and both full-time employees of their father—knew next to nothing about the commercial end of the family business. They did not know when he left his records as to who his suppliers were, they did not even know the recipe for his secret ice-cream mix that had made MacKay's Caramel Ice Cream Ltd.—with its more than 50 flavors—an institution in southern Alberta. Rhona's Rhona. The whole world was standing back and waiting. Let's see these two little girls put fat on their faces.

Now, 11 years later, the two sisters have not only kept MacKay's ice cream alive, but have made it flourish. The University of Toronto's management faculty this year named the sisters Canadian Women Entrepreneurs of the Year in the "smallest in local economy" category. A prime reason: the whole neighborhood shop attracts 10,000 to 15,000 customers from outside Cochrane (population 5,000) each week. That flood of customers, mostly Calgarians making the 15 km pilgrimage, now propels Cochrane's ice-cream industry of craft shops and other specialty stores. In the summer, says Stan Schwabacher, the town's development officer, "there are weekends when the ice-cream are engaged right around the corner."

The MacKays' success reflects the growth of the small-business sector, which now employs 37 per cent of the national workforce, up from 30 per cent 15 years ago. And like most small-business operators, the two sisters made personal sacrifices, paying themselves only the minimum wage for their first few years as owners while they were struggling to learn the business. They even went to the University of Guelph and then State University for two-week, six-credit introductory courses so they could talk knowledgeably about such things as ice-cream viscosity to their suppliers.

Later, as they acquired more confidence, the sisters did things their tradition-based father would have never considered. They renovated their century-old building to give it a Victorian feel. And they added a chocolate shop next door. Rhona and Robyn MacKay's most important decision, however, was to focus on the wholesale end of their business. They now sell ice cream to 23 grocery stores and restaurants in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, so from one wholesale order in their father's day. Largely because of wholesaling, they pro-



duced about 22,000 gallons this year, more than double the level in 1988 when they bought the business from their mother. They have also doubled their staff to about two dozen in the summer and half that amount in the winter.

The owners share their responsibilities in a way that reflects their personal strengths. Rhona, 37, focuses on bookkeeping and ice-cream making, while Robyn, 35, handles more of the staff-management duties. "In many ways, we're opposite personalities," observes Robyn. "I'm more fragile and Rhona likes to speed. I'm more aggressive and she's more nurturing." They also take very different holidays—now just they have stopped working 79 to 80 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, as they did in their first two years of operation. Robyn, the adventurous one, has been to Egypt and then Nepal with her husband—they have no children—while Rhona prefers family vacations to the Rockies with her two daughters, aged 9 and 8. But at the ice-cream store, Robyn says, their differences have complemented each other. It is a balance that has benefited their business, as well as the town they live in.

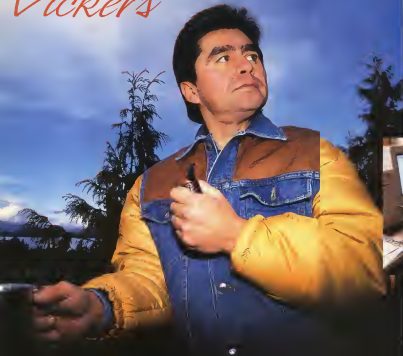
MARY NEMETH

Two sisters turn an ice-cream shop into an Alberta institution



Robyn and Rhona MacKay

Roy Henry Vickers



Few people who visit artist Roy Henry Vickers's labyrinthine gallery in Tellico, B.C., in the west coast of Vancouver Island, ever see its most powerful work. That is partly because the artist considers it unfinished. But it is mostly because the piece hangs out of public view, over a doorway in the gallery's main room. The image is a face at Cheam, curved and stained on flat wood. It is a face in anguish, a soul at war with itself. Until three years ago, it might have represented Vickers himself. But since rising from his personal demons, the 49-year-old son of a British mother and Twana (North American native) father, has emerged not only with renewed creative energies, but as a powerful voice for redemption and reconciliation. "Truth is truth," he observes. "It doesn't matter whether it is black truth or red truth or yellow truth or white truth."

The past year has seen Vickers put his convictions into action. After opening a second gallery in Victoria, at mid-year, he dedicated the lion's share of its profits to help finance a planned \$5-million recovery centre for people suffering addiction as a result of childhood abuse—again, he says, at many of his own past problems with alcohol and violent behavior. At the same time, the popular artist, whose works have been presented to dignitaries including Queen Elizabeth II and presidents Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton, placed a very public cultural stamp on August's Victoria Commonwealth Games. As a design consultant, Vickers ensured that the Games' centerpiece swimming complex reflected upon Pacific coast building styles with its liberal use of wood surfaces and columns that echo the region's soaring conifers. He also carved his first formal totem pole, a traditional interpretation of an ancient Indian salmon myth, for the building's entrance. "When you see it standing there," says the artist with satisfaction, "it is just as powerful as that \$30-million building behind it."

The power of his ancestral roots is a subject that Vickers speaks of with assurance—now. But to one of six children living on an Indian reserve on remote Rhinella Island in northern British Columbia, he recalls, "I grew up thinking the English side of me was so much better than the Indian side." At 16, he left home, attending school in Alberta briefly before finding work as a fireman back in British Columbia. There he encountered



him in drop-freighting in a line of art school. But despite growing recognition as an artist during the 1970s and 1980s, Vickers's unrelenting anger over his childhood abuse and ambivalence towards his heritage resulted frequently into "womanizing, drinking, carousing and raging," which helped bring down two early marriages.

The turning point came one Valentine's Day, almost three years ago. Vickers returned to his hilltop house overlooking Tellico from a business trip to discover that his present wife, Rhonda, 18 years his junior, had

left him, taking with her the couple's then two-year-old son. (Vickers has three other children from his previous marriages.) "I remember," he says, "pleading my death." But instead of suicide, Vickers turned for help to an Arizona recovery centre. "They introduced me to Roy Henry Vickers," he says. Now reconciled with his wife, Vickers calls himself "a totally different man."

One measure of that change is Vickers's efforts to revive his native heritage. He does that in part by contributing drums and masks for use in tribal ceremonies. "When I'm carving," says Vickers, "I hear songs, I see dances. I feel my ancestors around me." The anguish of the unfinished Cheam, it seems, is behind him now. In its place is a strength of vision that Vickers is happy to share with Canadians of every heritage.

An artist who triumphed over his demons to walk with royalty



Sheelagh Whittaker loves to laugh. It is a mercurial cheer—unexpected, though not unwelcome, sound that rings through the corporate boardroom where the serious business is at hand in budget and profit projections for the coming year. Five men in winter suits and ties and starched white shirts smile and even snicker on occasional chuckle along with Whittaker before carrying on with their presentations. Whittaker, after all, is the boss, recruited in November, 1989, from Canadian Satellite Communications Inc. (CSCOM) to be president of ETS Canada, a Toronto-based firm whose 1,800 employees provide high technology information services and, under her leadership this year, management consulting. Along with her mercurial interruptions, Whittaker asks pointed questions and provides incisive commentary. Her reputation—as what she calls her “highly developed sense of the audience”—helps provide a relaxed at-

mosphere where a great deal of work gets accomplished. “I decided a long time ago that you can work in a negative or a positive environment,” says Whittaker, 47. “I opted for the positive.”

Whittaker is one of a growing number of top executives in Canada who have realized that working smarter, not just longer and harder, is the key to success for themselves, their employees and ultimately their companies. She does not put in punishing hours when necessary; she also sits on a total of seven corporate boards and federal government advisory councils. But Whittaker is even more dedicated to her family—a trait corporate Canada has not always rewarded in its would-be high fliers. “I never periodized that I didn’t change diapers before I came to work,” says the mother of six. “I did that for two reasons, it wasn’t me and it wasn’t built by.” Her family is a classic example of “years, men and tears.” Blessed William Marges, a CBC ombudsman whom she married in 1986, has two daughters aged 26 and 27 from a previous marriage. Whittaker herself has three children aged 18 to 19 from her previous marriage, including an adopted son. Together, she and Marges lost Nicholas in March, 1993.

*Having everything
one wants,
at home and in the
executive suite*

Whittaker is also a charter member of a very tiny club in Canada—women whose talent and dedication have taken them to the top of the corporate ladder. She got her first job as a business investigation officer for the federal government in 1975 after graduating with honors from the MBA program at Toronto’s York University. Then, following eight years with Canada Consulting Group, she became the CBC’s vice-president of planning and corporate affairs before joining Canscan in 1988 as senior vice-president and chief financial officer, becoming president and CEO 13 months later.

In the past year, women have placed her in the highest posts at some of the largest companies in Canada, including General Motors of Canada Ltd. and Xerox Canada Ltd. Whittaker acknowledges that belonging to such select company, while also enjoying a full family life, could earn her the sobriquet “Superwoman.” But it is a title she rejects, saying “I always feel like a fraud if someone thinks I am a superwoman.” At the same time, she smiles at the notion that there are just two paths for career women: “the fast track and the mommy track.” Adds Whittaker: “I don’t like to think that such polarization is very helpful. You can have everything you want, which is not the same thing as having it all.” And what has Whittaker always wanted? “To have kids and an interesting job,” is her proudest reply. By her own standards—and just about anybody else’s—she has succeeded admirably.



Sheelagh Whittaker

BARBARA WICKENS



Frank Hayden

Bringing joy
and new skills to
special people

The statistics tell the story. For almost an hour, they light up the faces of the parents, coaches and participants in (Sawmwood) Frost. Hayden leads a dozen mentally handicapped males, aged 12 to 40, through a vigorous exercise program at a suburban school. They occupy less than half the gymnasium, but their laughter, enthusiasm and excitement more than fill the space until the moment Hayden announces that the hour is up, and the workout over. As he waves the crowd from his forehead, Hayden chats with parents until the last of them leave; their faces still aglow. "People think you spend your life crying and howling if you have a mentally disabled kid," he says to an assistant, "but look at these parents, and look at those smiles."

Over the years, Hayden has brought smiles to the faces and joy to the hearts of thousands of mentally disabled children and adults around the world. He has changed public perceptions of their capabilities, largely through Special Olympics, an organization he helped found in 1968 to provide year-round athletic training and provide Olympic-style competitions for people with mental disabilities. Based in Washington, Special Olympics now works with one million mentally disabled individuals in 130 countries and is celebrating its 25th anniversary in Canada. Hayden, a retired physical education professor now living in Burlington, Ont., with his wife, Marjorie, has travelled the world promoting the concept. But he still gets his biggest emotional lift in the local gym. "The athletes enjoy it so much," he says. "And I love seeing the reaction of the parents."

As a sports-crazy kid growing up in St. Catharines, Ont., Hayden dreamed of becoming a high-school football coach. Instead, he planned a PhD in physical education from the University of Illinois and, in 1962, landed a job as a research associate and lecturer at the University of Toronto school of physical ed-

ucation. While there, he began working with mentally handicapped students at a nearby private school as part of a university research project, and quickly challenged the conventional wisdom that most mentally disabled children were soft and incapable of strenuous physical activity.

Hayden then developed a fitness program to improve stamina and muscle strength, and demonstrated through careful testing that the mentally handicapped derive the same physical benefits and confidence building from exercise as other children do. He also discovered, with the help of another researcher, that mentally disabled people with jobs performed them much better if they were physically fit.

From there, it was only a small step for Hayden to promote athletic contests for the mentally handicapped. After spending years lobbying in Canada and later in the United States, Hayden helped spearhead the first Special Olympics competition at Chicago's Soldier Field in 1968. The one-day event, featuring swimming, track and field and floor hockey, attracted 900 athletes from 20 states and Canada. Now, the Games are held every four years and the most recent Summer Games, in Minneapolis in 1991, drew 6,000 competitors from 80 countries. The next Winter Games also held every four years, will take place in Toronto and Collingwood, Ont., in 1997.

In the early days, Hayden recalls, his biggest challenge was to convince parents, teachers and professional social workers that physical fitness and athletic competition could improve the lives of the mentally handicapped. "People thought these kids should spend time on their intellectual development," he says. "Sports was low on the list of priorities." Now, they are the scales and they believe.

BY ARCY JENISH



Raffi

A man, a guitar and a bunch are alone in the spotlight. The glowing yellow fruit is nothing less, he says, than a "high-five tool of the information age-way, a digital communication device." And who is the whimsical guy cradling it on his shoulder, eyes wide with wonder under those instantly dark eyebrows? According to his B.C.-America license, he is Raffi Canadian, but to his concert audience, many of whom are bouncing and singing on adult legs, he is simply Raffi. The 45-year-old divorced father of three may not be the grown-up world's best-loved musical ambassador to those under the age of 5 (Small bodies away to an infectious beat as the performer sings about exploring the world through the imagination power of his marvellous bananaphone: "I'll call for pizza, I'll call my cat/I'll call the White House and have a chat").

The vintage Raffi worldview and positive, life-affirming sentiment came from the 8-disc track of his latest collection of songs, *Bananaphone*, released in September, as just one of several milestones in a year that has seen the Vancouver-based musician enjoy international recognition for his efforts on behalf of the environment. In June, the UN Environment Program named Raffi to its select Global 100 list of honor for creating music "which teaches love and respect for other species." The award came parading through a sell-out 60-city North American concert tour.

Born in Egypt of Armenian parents, Raffi moved with his family to Toronto at age 10 in 1958. Inspired by such Canadian folk singers as Gordon Lightfoot and Jon Vickers, he branched his own career in the coffeehouses of southern Ontario in 1979. Four years later, encouraged by his wife, elementary school teacher Debra Pike, Raffi began visiting classrooms to perform folk songs for children. His first album, *Singable Songs for the Very Young*, followed in 1983, as he brought his own standards and Raffi's own whimsical compositions inspired children and quickly charmed their parents as well. Over the next decade, in *Singable Songs* and succeeding albums were mostly re-styled folk and pop songs, Raffi's evident respect for both his young fans and their parents helped reconsider the standard of commercial children's music.

By 1989, however, Raffi felt as though he had reached a plateau. "I was tired and



I needed a break," he says now. A year of contemplation and reevaluation brought a sober awakening to the perils out of the planet. On a trip to Quebec, Raffi discovered that pollution in the St. Lawrence River had become so bad that real whale whales, the models for his musical *Daily Whales*, were not only dying in disturbing numbers, they were dying of chemical contamination so severe that their bodies had to be treated as toxic waste. Angry and alarmed, Raffi released his next album, *Evergreen* (1990), with an uncharacteristically sharp message and aimed it at adults and older adolescents.

Reassuring children's performances has brought Raffi's concern for the environment to the audience where his audience is greatest. It was partly a selfish decision, he admits—"I missed the play that I enjoyed with my audiences." Clearly, though, Raffi also believes passionately in the importance of governing a safe and healthy continent for his young fans to grow up in. "Why," he challenges other adults, "doesn't our society have, as its most basic organizing principle, meeting children's needs?" If Raffi has found a renewed pleasure in singing to the very young, his message is one that deserves to be heard by Canadians at every age.

A
thoughtful
troubadour
who speaks
to all ages

CHRIS WOOD

Calvin Harley

Calvin Harley was just back from a nine-day trip to Europe for talks with Danish, French and Austrian researchers. In a few hours, he would be on another jet bound for a two-week reunion with his wife and three teenage children at the family home in northern California. Harley has a hectic life: in a few weeks, he would be off again for another scientific meeting in his lifelong quest to unravel the mysteries of aging. But now, the 43-year-old Canadian research scientist stands at a Calgary podium addressing about 80 colleagues. After the talk, members of the audience direct a barrage of questions at the man who has shed new light on an old biological inquiry: why do some human bodies crumple and die, while others escape that fate and, instead, become deadly cancers? Eventually, the findings may enable researchers to halt cancerous growths by, as Harley puts it, "persuading cancer cells to be more reasonable."

Born in Lakelse, B.C., just east of Moose, Harley developed a fascination with aging as a teenager. It grew out of rambling philosophical conversations with his older brother, Eric, now 64 and studying for his PhD in computer science at the University of Toronto. The boys spent more time in earnest discussion inside their home than playing outside and dreading, recalls Harley, "that the greatest purpose in life would be to investigate aging—and hopefully to do something about it."

After graduating from Ontario's University of Waterloo and doing post-doctoral studies in evolutionary biology in England and molecular biology in the United States, Harley joined Hamilton's McMaster University in 1982. But after a decade of frustration with what he considers limited support for research in Canada, Harley decided, with regret, to join a U.S. company studying age-related diseases. In 1989, he joined Genon Corp. in Menlo Park, Calif., as vice-president in charge of research. "I didn't leave McMaster because I was unhappy there," says Harley, "but because of the lack of funding." Still, Harley, who maintains close family and professional ties in Canada, believes the nation's "unique geographical and cultural diversity help generate creativity, in science and other areas."

If the cell aging theory currently espoused by Harley is right, the key to future discoveries may lie in tiny clock-like entities called telomeres (TEA) located at the ends of chromosomes, the gene-bearing structures in all human cells, except red blood cells. In research carried out during the past five years, Harley has been instrumental both at McMaster and at Genon in demonstrating that each time a cell divides, part of the telomere wears away. When most of the telomere is gone, the chromosome becomes unstable, causing the cell to become old and misshapen—a condition reflected in deteriorating skin and blood vessels and other symptoms of aging.

One man's lifelong search to unravel the mysteries of aging



But the cells of reproductive tissues can remain young and vital with the help of a natural enzyme called telomerase. In April, Harley and Steve Bacchetti, a molecular virologist at McMaster, published a major research paper that showed that telomerase is almost always present in cancer cells, enabling them to multiply endlessly and spread destructively. The finding has been widely hailed as a potential breakthrough in the fight to conquer cancer. At Genon, Harley currently is overseeing the search to find a drug that will "switch

off" telomerase—and, by doing so, cause cancers to wither away.

At the same time, Harley is also investigating ways of limiting age-related diseases such as heart disease. But the ultimate goal is not to find the fountain of youth. Harley would be more than happy simply "to make it possible for people to live out the normal human lifespan without the diseases of old age."

MARK NICHOLS

Roméo Dallaire



*A soldier's
fight to
keep the
peace
in a 'hell
on earth'*

When Maj-Gen Roméo Dallaire joins the ca- chete up over his shoulder, the radios know. There are 500 of them, resurrounding by the general's stay as they learn in the sudden-ness at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont. "This was the weapon of choice in Rwanda," he says, looking high the huge blade mounted on a long wood- en handle. "It does not kill quickly. It maims. Men were willing to pay a lot of money to be shot to death rather than die by machetes like this one. Women begged it to be raped to avoid it." Dallaire lowers the weapon, pass- ing to run a glance over the assembled sea of speck- leaved young faces, before he adds: "That's the kind of hell on earth it was in Rwanda."

For 14 months, Dallaire inhabited the burning heart of that particular hell. As the commander of the top UN Rwanda mission, from its inception in the summer of 1994 until last August, the 48-year-old career soldier held an assignment that was, at that time, probably the most dangerous faced by any Canadian peacekeeper slipped over the edge of the abyss, plunging into a civil war of the most heinous kind. Hundreds of thou- sands of people died in ethnic massacres. Hundreds of thousands more fled to refugee camps in surrounding countries, where most still remain. And through it all, Dallaire led a band of a few hundred beleaguered blue berets in a valiant, if largely futile, effort to hold the disintegrating country together.

The Canadian general was simply rewarded for his work: he was one of the country's top military awards the Meritorious Service Cross, and promotion from

the rank of brigadier-general. On returning home, he became deputy commander of all Canadian land forces. But despite the honors, there is much about his tour in Rwanda that still rankles. "We might have been able to save a lot of lives if we had only moved more quickly and more forcefully," he says during a quiet moment in the Spartan office he now occupies at Canadian land forces headquarters in St. Hubert, southeast of Montreal. "If we had been able to deploy more troops with the right equipment, the right equip- ment and the right support, we probably could have stopped those massacres." He gives his head a single,

harsh shake. "Trouble is, I had none of the capabilities I needed. What I did have was a lot of vulnerable guys, taking casualties." Later, he faces criticism for having not heeded the warning signs of the impending disaster, but he staunchly declines comment.

That still rages he may have something to do with his roots. "I'm no army boy," he cheerfully acknowledges. He was born in Holland at the end of the Second World War, the son of a career soldier in Quebec's Royal 22nd Regiment—the storied Van Doo—and his Dutch war bride. Dallaire grew up on army bases, mostly in Quebec. As soon as he turned 16, after four years as a cadet, he joined up him- self. "I never thought about anything else but being a soldier," he says. In 1983, he graduated from the Kingston academy as an in-

terpreting. "Germans were a big deal in those days," he remembers with a smile.

Not surprisingly, Dallaire's wife is also army. She is the daughter of a former Van Doo officer, who once commanded Dallaire's father. "It made for an interesting wedding," Dallaire chuckles. "That and the colonel refused to let his next and engaged war stories." Given his history, Dallaire may some day find himself in a similar position. He has three school-age children, army brats all. If any should feel moved to uphold the family tradition, Maj-Gen. Roméo Dallaire will certainly have a few gripping tales of his own to tell.

DARREY CARR



Ursula Franklin

Over the course of four decades, she has become a leading figure in Canadian metallurgy and materials science, a prolific author, popular professor and an influential voice on federal research councils. Yet in her own eyes, Ursula Franklin's greatest achievement has come not from her success in the world of science, but from her determination to call that world to account. "I like to write the 'however' paragraphs," says Franklin, 73, sitting in her Sparrow office overlooking the leafy courtyard of Mosaic College at the University of Toronto. "They are the pain-

near Berko—a law shared by her father, a German technologist, and her mother, a Jewish art historian. She refuses to discuss the ordeal in detail, saying only "it was awful—there is no other word." All three survived and moved to Toronto after the war. Franklin earned with a PhD in experimental physics from the Technical University of Berlin.

After working for 15 years as a research scientist at the Ontario Research Foundation, she became the first woman professor of metallurgy and materials science at the University of Toronto in 1967. Retired from teaching since 1988, the mother of two

grown children enjoys listening to jazz and music with her husband, Fred, an activist involved in prisoner and refugee issues, as well as playing with her grandson, two-year-old Alexander. But even in retirement, she says, "the concept of leisure time is a bit of a misnomer." She maintains an active schedule as a public speaker, often taking out against nuclear energy and Canadian military spending—a role that has earned her many critics in the political and academic establishment. "I am not," concedes Franklin, "every one's cup of tea." Recently, she delivered an address on the mission of the modern university at McGill University in Montreal. The topic, in her words, "blows education apart, unravels *book knowledge and understanding*, and how all the knowledge in the world will not solve our problems if we do not try to really understand society."

Ursula Franklin Academy will work to impart that philosophy of learning to a new generation, a prospect that the normally reserved Franklin describes as "really nice and exciting." Her life breaking into a wide grin. In recent months, she has been a sounding board for a series of her editors trying to craft a curriculum that will inspire what Franklin calls "a solid innerworkiness formed by a well-rounded literacy." The school hopes to offer such New Economy languages as Japanese and Mandarin, and will eventually require students to perform community service, a reflection of Franklin's shunning of dualism. "I don't think there are any divisions that are not moral ones," says Franklin. "So when you say, 'I don't care,' it is in fact a moral decision as if you say, 'Yes, we will do that,' or, 'No, we cannot possibly let this happen.'" Adds Franklin: "People are never too young to learn that lesson."

VICTOR DOWSE



Defining
a code
for the
pursuit of
humanity

graphs," she adds simply, "that follow up all the far words about technological progress with questions about the social price tags attached." Through her work as a professor at the feminist Visage of Women and the noncommercial Federation Probe Franklin has tried "to give people outside the university—people concerned about the fate of the Earth—the tools and the opportunities to challenge the experts." And this year, Franklin has taken that notion one step further, helping to design a second curriculum, socially conscious curriculum for the Ursula Franklin Academy, a public high school scheduled to open its doors in west-end Toronto next fall.

Franklin dropped her critique of pure science as a teenager in Nazi Germany. As only child, she was interned for 18 months in concentration camps



Chris Hadfield

By and by, Chris Hadfield has been an adventurer on the move. He spent his Ontario boyhood first in Sarnia, his birthplace, and then on a family farm near Milton, 80 km west of Toronto. He marked his 18th birthday on a trip to Bulgaria, with a school pal, during a summer vacation of Europe. He has lived since then in Canada's three westernmost provinces and Quebec, in California, Maryland and now Texas. The next stop for Hadfield, 35, and a Canadian Forces major under space on the Russian space station Mir in October.

That move, and making it as the first Canadian 24th-century crew member of a space flight, stands out for Hadfield as "a real honor and a thrill" in a career crowded with medals and awards as a mechanical engineer, jet fighter flyer, test pilot and, now, astronaut. He follows in the path blazed by Canadiana Marc Garneau (1984), Roberta Bondar and Steve MacLean (1993), all flown into space in special conducting experiments.

Hadfield's primary mission on the five-man crew of the U.S. shuttle *Atlantis* is to assemble and install a large docking module on Mir. He will operate the robotic Canadian and its new Canadian vision system, a set of computer "eyes" able to peer around corners. The venture of six to 10 days will fulfill an ambition: Hadfield being the first Mir was launched in 1986 the space-flight dream took shape at age 8, on July 29, 1980, the night of the moon walk. Looking up at the moon after seeing that "astronaut exosuit" on a neighbor's TV, "I thought, 'That's what I'd like to do when I grow up.'"

As the son of a farmer-flyer, Hadfield got a head start. His father, now retired from Air Canada—Chris's two brothers are pilots there—kept small planes on their Milton corn farm. Hadfield first drove tractors at age 8, heavy trucks at 15, but on his father's 5 "when I got to take the stick." He was his father's pilot's permit at 15, his power-plant license at 16. "I wanted to be a fighter pilot," he says. "I wanted to be a test pilot."

He achieved both goals. He flew CF-18 Hornets out of Baginville, Ont., (1980-1988), and on his initial watch became the first Hornet pilot to intercept—and photograph—a Soviet bomber probing Canadian skies off Newfoundland. Then, after graduating top of his class from test pilot school in California, he was chosen with flight research honors at the renowned U.S. Naval Air Test Center in Patuxent River, Md., and earned U.S. navy

test pilot of the year in 1989. Among his risky tasks there, he dived wings to snag the Hornet out of an uncontrolled tumble. "I loved doing things in airplanes that no one had ever done before," he says.

But long before space flight became a possible dream in Canada, "I tried to direct my education and experience that way." He chose military colleges 20 years before the first Canadian astronaut went aloft in 1984. Hadfield also chose to enroll the final year night at Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont., to get married—to high-school sweetheart Helen Walker. She says now that the gray life of a flying man's family, including Kyle, 11, Evan, 8, and Kieran, 6, was then all part of it.

Their many moves—"Kyle has lived in nine homes," notes Helen—was a recent topic of conversation in the latest rented residence, a lakeside chalet near Houston's Johnson Space Center. But talk soon turns to Mr. Hadfield, whose rigorous preparation includes studying Russian, turns to what to take to his Russian hosts, who spend months at a time on the station. A food locker, for one. And, "I'll take a guitar," says Hadfield, a guitarist himself, recalling that a Mir cosmonaut had sadly reported his astronaut breakers. It is a far cry from chasing bombers off Newfoundland. Mir is a Russian word for peace.

CARL MURKIN

The bold mission of a jet pilot, from Sarnia to outer space



Loreena McKennitt

Less than a decade ago—when Loreena McKennitt was still singing on streets for small change and as an appearance on the Super Daze television show was her actual job—she is now about—going on tour around mounting her lap to her hands and leading her the next town library or church hall. First toward to November, 1994, the singer, musician and songwriter sits in her luxury bus, midway through a 32-city marathon that will take her and an 18-piece ensemble from Charlotte to Los Angeles in seven weeks. "It is a question of scale," she says of the remarkable career she has built with her haunting Celtic-inspired music. "My career has evolved organically. I'm still doing what I've always done." Except, of course, her recordings now fly off the shelves in such lightning fashions as Macmillan and Mitchell's record of worship, about which the music industry is causing trouble. McKennitt now spends her evenings on the road glued to a cellular phone wrangling with record company executives and planning a European tour.

With her luscious strawberry-blond hair and the flowing velvet dresses she looks as elegant as a medieval heroine. McKennitt isn't exactly a medieval woman. Truth is, the 37-year-old single performer leans with pardon. "I like to be eclectic, not predictable," she says. That might help explain how a livestock dealer's daughter from 1885, parakeet-flea

Morden, Man, came to delight listeners around the world playing music rooted in Ireland's folk and ballads and the poetry of Shakespeare, Blake and Yeats. Her 1991 recording, *The First*, earned her a Juno Award and sold more than a half-million copies worldwide. But there is a refreshing artistic independence in her decision to venture outside the Celtic realm for the first time with her 1994 recording *The Mask and Mirror*. Borrowing freely from the sounds and instruments of Spanish and North African culture, it has sold 700,000 copies since its release last March—confirmation, if any is needed, that McKennitt's talent transcends geographical and musical borders.

She has always gone her own way. In the 1970s, McKennitt planned to become a veterinarian, until she discovered the Winnipeg folk music scene and the Celtic

influenced sounds of groups like the Bells and the Incredible String Band. By the early 1980s, she had moved to Seattle, Wash., where she was on the fringes of the city's musical scene. Instead, she taught herself to play the Celtic harp. Five years followed—playing on the streets and bagging the self-produced cassettes that she recorded through her Seattle-based record label, Quince Road. By the late 1980s, through McKennitt's concerts and recordings were selling out and the critics had begun to notice. In 1990, Warner Music Canada came calling: she signed a deal and would tell her—allowing her artistic freedom to record what she wants, with Warner providing major-league marketing and distribution.

So McKennitt, who still acts as her own manager, goes wherever inspiration and curiosity take her. "I think of myself as a musical travel writer," she says. What fascinates her is finding ways between cultures and histories. Recently, she has been reading Italian Renaissance poet philosopher Dante Alighieri, and as investigating the music and mythologies of medieval Italy, Sicily and Greece. The basis for her next recording? "I try not to have expectations," she laughs in her lilting, slightly melancholy voice. "Because anything can happen." After all, her entire career is proof of that.

JOHN DEMONT



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